

THE AMERICAN

15¢ DECEMBER 1959

# LEGION

MAGAZINE



PAGE 14 **BIG PROBLEMS  
OF SMALL BUSINESS**

PAGE 16 **Changing Fashions in Murder**

By ALFRED HITCHCOCK





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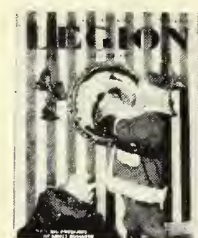
THE AMERICAN

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

Contents for December 1959

Vol. 67, No. 6: Dec. 1959



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POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky., by The American Legion. Copyright 1959 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 15 cents; yearly subscription, \$1.50. Nonmember subscriptions should be sent to the Circulation Department of The American Legion Magazine, P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

**CHANGE OF ADDRESS:** Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind., using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion  
Executive and  
Administrative Offices  
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

The American Legion Magazine  
Editorial & Advertising Offices  
720 Fifth Avenue  
New York 19, New York

Midwestern  
Advertising Sales Office  
35 East Wacker Drive  
Chicago 1, Illinois

Martin B. McKneally, National Commander, The American Legion, Indianapolis 6, Ind.

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Publisher, James F. O'Neil

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633 S. Westmoreland Ave.  
Los Angeles 5, Calif.  
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900 Third St.  
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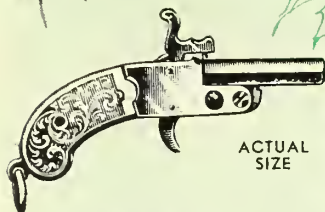
Detroit Adv. Office  
151 West Jefferson Ave.  
Detroit 26, Mich.

Circulation Manager  
Dean B. Nelson  
Indianapolis, Ind.

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.



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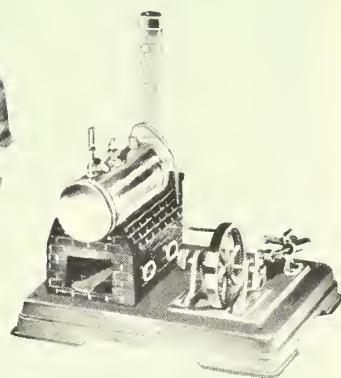
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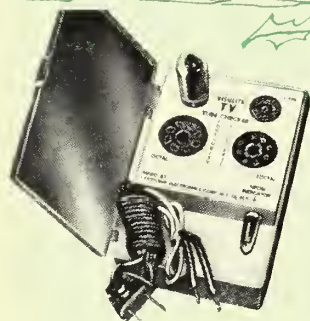
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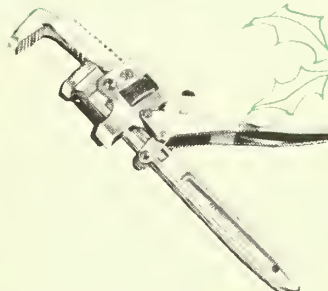
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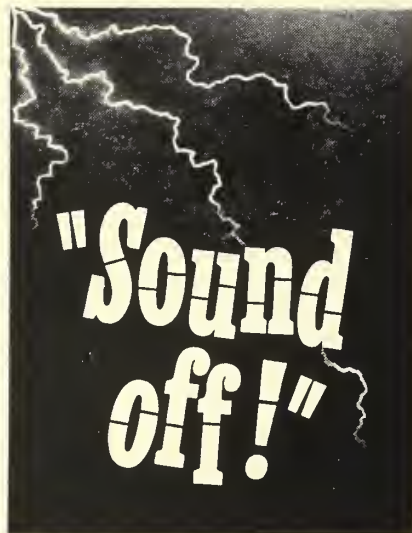
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### **THE CAPP LINE**

Sir: I am enclosing a recent Al Capp comic strip from the *Los Angeles Times*. Supposedly these so-called "funnies" are for the entertainment of our children. What a lovely picture Mr. Capp paints of American businessmen!

M. E. Manson  
Laguna Beach, Calif.

In the cartoon in question, Mr. Capp has one of his cartoon characters remark: "He's kind — he's generous — he's ugly! DECENT!! In other words, he's no businessman . . ."

The Editors

### **PRO-ARCHERY**

Sir: In "Why Should Archers Rate Special Hunting Privileges?" in the October issue, Elmer Keith has presented a biased article. He has not really disclosed some of the true facts concerning the power and deadliness of the bow and arrow compared with both large and small guns. It seems that Mr. Keith has forgotten that almost every type of game has been killed by bowmen.

Daniel T. Buckley  
Abington, Pa.

Sir: It is disturbing to see you publish such an article and show a picture of a biased and ill-informed pro.

Don Lechner  
Red Hill, Pa.

Sir: This type stuff is definitely not in the interest of good sportsmanship in any way, shape, or form and is beneath your dignity even for consideration. No reflection on Mr. Keith. He is an expert in his field. I would suggest that he stay in it. A little bit of knowledge can be a dangerous thing.

C. O. Emery, Jr.  
Vice President,  
Oneida Bowhunters  
Butler, Pa.

Sir: As an archer, I was thoroughly disgusted by the article "Why Should Archers Rate Special Hunting Privi-

leges?" I have found several places where the author contradicted himself, and several of his so-called facts on which this article is based are purely personal judgments based only on the author's so-called tests.

M. Mengel  
Allentown, Pa.

Sir: There is absolutely no question but that the rifle kills more quickly and at much greater range than the bow; so does a .357 Magnum or .44 Magnum with a good hollow-point bullet. But this long-range characteristic of the rifle makes it the greatest killer (and the greatest wounder in the hands of a dub) of all time. By either Keith's standards or mine, most hunters are dubs. The day after a Pennsylvania rifle season is over a count is made to estimate the thousands of wounded animals which escaped to die. Only a small fraction of this total is counted after archery season. The key to the recent growth of "special privileges" given to archers is simply this: Many times more man-days of hunting can be obtained from each buck taken with a bow than can be had with a rifle. This is the answer for game management on the problem of increasing hunting pressure and decreasing hunting areas.

Gerald A. Gustafson  
Shalimar, Fla.

### **MR. K's VISIT**

Sir: The Khrushchev visit to the United States broke all American traditions. While Americans are a modest, democratic, and friendly people, we are not in the habit of extending hospitality to master spies and criminals. This was un-American. While Khrushchev was being given the opportunity here to further his campaign of conquest, we were loosening our guard and our defenses. The communist strategy has three phases: (1) Propaganda, (2) strikes and riots, (3) coup d'etat. If these three plans for conquest fail, the Red Army is unleashed for "liberation." (We call it war.) The final phase of Khrushchev's journey, which landed him in Red China, was to further the Red Chinese plans for military aggression against the allies of the United States and the shrinking free world. This is Nikita's "peace & friendship" finale.

Mathilda Ernestine  
Chicago, Ill.

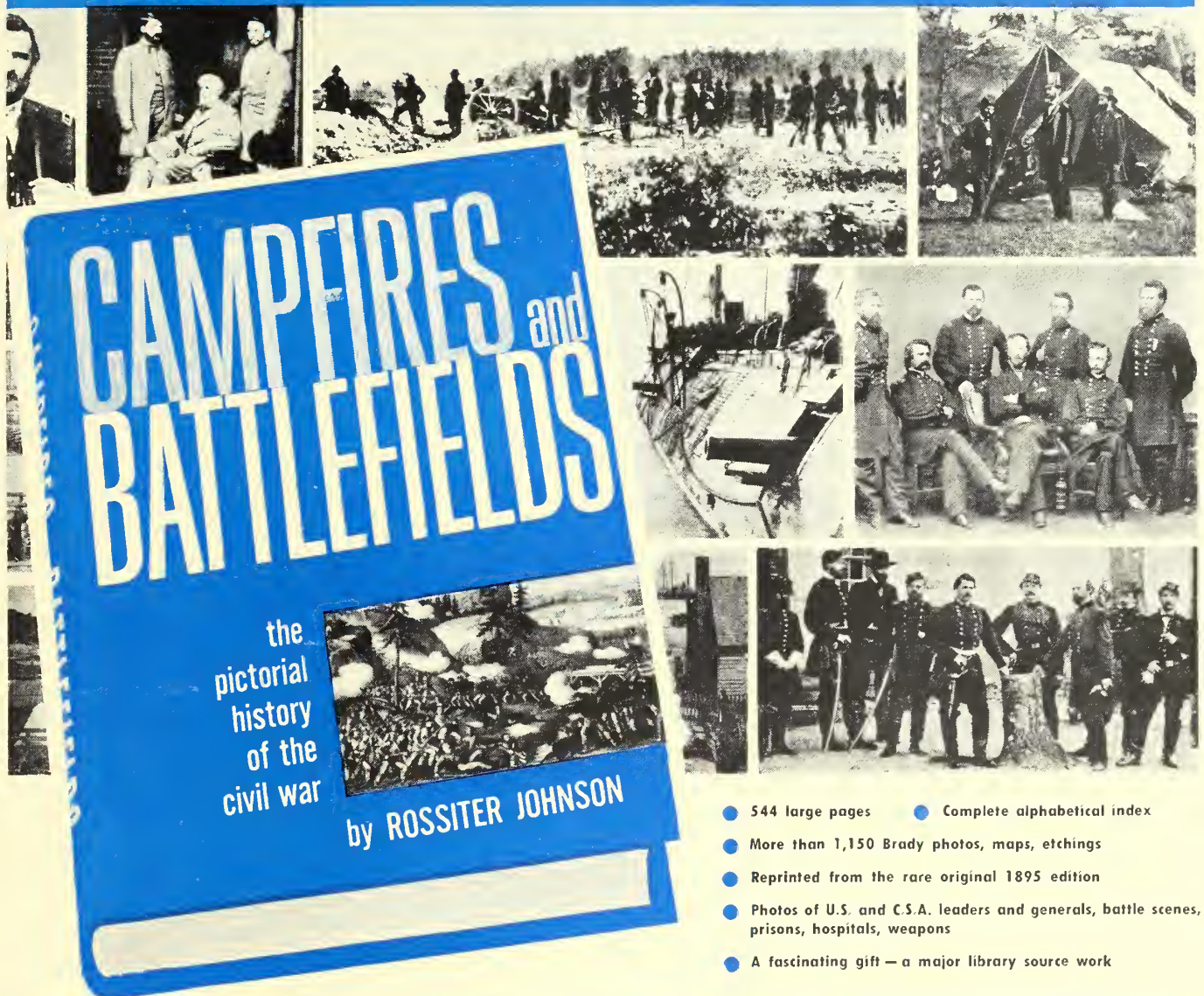
### **FOR PEACE**

Sir: As a 15-year member of The American Legion, I think it's high time we did something lasting about world peace. A group of my friends and I have decided to organize for peace as we once organized for war. Some of our first steps have been: Individual correspondence over national boundaries, weekly discussion groups, language translation meetings, and weekly post cards to United Nations officials

(Continued on page 47)



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the fortifications and prisons, shows and describes field hospitals in action, the Sanitary Commission, the nurses and hospitals and the wounded who died in them. You can read about it all, and then see it all in the photographs and etchings which depict a fascinating, brave and sometimes forgotten era of our history. We are proud to offer this stirring pictorial record of the Civil War to a new generation, to commemorate the forthcoming centennial of The Great War. You will treasure your copy of *Campfires and Battlefields* . . . it will provide young and old with the magic spell which only a great gallery of breathtaking photographs, rare documents, and maps of the great conflict between the Union and Confederate armies could generate. Order now, and take advantage of the special 33⅓% saving.

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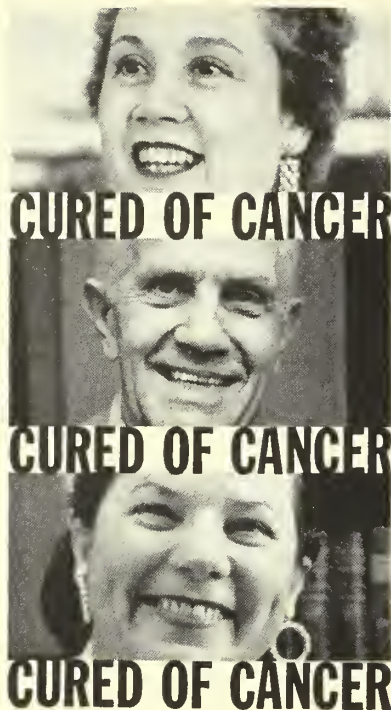
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## EDITOR'S CORNER

### FAILURE

**I**N JULY 1941, when it seemed as though we were bound to get into war, *The American Legion Magazine* published an article by the noted Boston columnist Bill Cunningham. In this remarkable article, entitled "Smearing the Minds of Kids," the author described the type of "liberalism" that certain educators had been feeding American youth prior to that time. The most telling part of the article was a report of a talk made by Dr. Ernest Martin Hopkins, then president of Dartmouth College. It was an admission of failure which we'd like to quote here:

"Gentlemen, your college has failed you. It has failed you and me and the Nation to which it has always been fiercely and eagerly loyal. The fault is ours — we who have charge of supervising its instruction. It is now obvious that we — all colleges, or most of them, at any rate — have been following the wrong course.

"We have thought the right way was to advise our young men to look at all things objectively, to take nothing for granted, but to examine all sides of every question and make up their own minds. We have allowed certain skepticisms to grow up unchallenged. We have permitted minds to take liberties with things that are vital and venerable in our American way of life . . .

"We are now reaping the tragedy of our error. Of course, we never saw the possibility of the thing that has happened to the world. We thought we were building and teaching for peace. We hoped our students would become broader, better-educated and better-thinking Americans, less likely to be trapped in the same set of circumstances . . .

"We should have affirmed our pride in those patriots, should have honored them, even glorified them, and their brave and keenly conscious sacrifice. We should have accorded recognition to The American Legion as a gallant and vital force in our American system, instead of the smart-aleck treatment it sometimes received. But the trouble was, we couldn't see what was ahead for the world. We thought we were building intelligence. It didn't strike us that perhaps we were building it at the sacrifice of loyalty . . ."

### BASICALLY AMERICAN?

**I**NDPENDENT MOVIE producer Stanley Kramer not long ago came out with a strong defense of film writers who, in some cases, have lost lush jobs because

of their affinity for communist causes. Using the hackneyed term "blacklisted," so greatly favored by such people, Kramer said that he intended to continue to employ writers accused of being communists, if he wishes. This is "basically American," in Kramer's eyes. "A man," he said, "has a right to work on his merit irrespective of an association of the past."

By the same token, moviegoers have a right that is even more "basically American." They can stay away in droves from movies when they disapprove of them.

Kramer's latest movie is *On the Beach*.

### THAT "VOLCANIC UPHEAVAL"

**E**VERYONE IS appalled at what J. Edgar Hoover has aptly described as "the volcanic upheaval of youthful lawlessness." All across the land, but in big cities especially, young punks knife and bludgeon each other, murder defenseless people, rape women, and even rough up the police.

What is back of this and what is being done about it? Maybe what is happening in New York City, where punkism is probably at its worst, will provide some clues as to what is wrong.

'Just about everyone agrees that slums breed juvenile crime; and the slums of New York, never very pretty, are now literally packed with explosive elements. This has come about largely because of a welfare-state concept which guarantees a living to all comers, and dispenses relief money to newcomers without delay. As a result, the city is packed with an element which believes that the world owes them a living, and this element is prolific in the production of punks. Taxpayers who foot the mounting welfare bill are demanding a one-year residence requirement for the freeloading element, but politicians oppose it. To a politician, a vote is a vote, regardless of the cost.

Another fact worth noting is the manner in which the youthful thugs can, and do, thumb their noses at the law. The prodigies of punkdom can compile lengthy criminal records, but they manage to remain free and uninhibited. The thanks for this go to many, but notably to certain magistrates whose soft hearts are matched by heads of similar pliability.

But let it not be assumed that our politicians and social workers have no remedies. One U.S. Senator, noted for his extreme liberality, has proposed that a new tax be levied on New Yorkers, the money to be used in some vague way to improve the lot of the underprivileged poor who keep getting in trouble. There is the usual spate of demands for new laws to curb the sale of guns and ammunition, even though the denizens of punkdom favor such lethal toys as daggers, bread knives, homemade zipguns, Molotov cock-tails, umbrellas, etc. And, as you might expect, the do-gooders are pointing out that it is really society that is to blame, and woe to those who would like to curb the punks or curtail their influx.

As for us, we'll go along with J. Edgar Hoover, who said: "Unfortunately, any escape from justice by youthful lawbreakers — through weak court systems, public indifference, soft-headed sentimentality,



senseless preference for the rights of the criminal instead of his victim — can only give encouragement to other young thugs.”

### THE WAYWARD POST

THE *New York Post* — ideological successor to three late and unlamented New York papers: *Compass*, *Star*, and *PM* — recently came out with a series of articles blasting J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI. Once before the *Post* started to do a job on Mr. Hoover, but it never got off the ground. This time the lady publisher of the *Post*, Dorothy Schiff, undertook the assignment herself, assisted by a crew of *Postmen*.

In setting the stage for her thrilling essays, Mrs. Schiff mentioned the previous effort with a reference to the Legion: “The ultra-conservative American Legion,” she said, “publicly blasted the proposed *Post* series long before it was written.” We will skip the crack about the Legion’s ultra-conservatism because any outfit not aligned with such organizations as the Young Communist League is likely to be branded as reactionary by the *Post’s* editors. However, we’d like to explain why The American Legion was cynical of the *Post’s* interest in Mr. Hoover and the FBI.

The lady probably believes that the Schiff millions have bought her a newspaper and the respect and prerogatives that go with newspaper ownership. Actually, there is a strong body of opinion which holds that the *Post* is less of a newspaper than it is a propaganda sheet. They feel that if the paper disapproves of them or their beliefs, they are likely to get the works. The *Post* has no use for the FBI, and it obviously has no love for J. Edgar Hoover. So, when the *Post* started whetting its little hatchet to do a journalistic job on the Director of the FBI, the Legion not only showed no enthusiasm but expressed its suspicions openly.

If you think the Legion might have been wrong on that occasion, we refer you to the *Post’s* recent “exposé.” You will find that it is far more revealing of the *Post* than it is of Mr. Hoover and the FBI.

### PAUSE FOR THIS

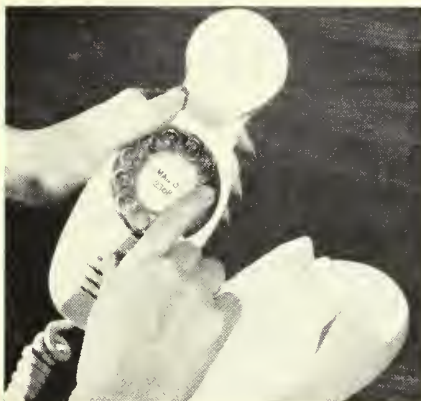
IN NEXT MONTH’S issue you will find an article by the well-known newspaper columnist Earl Wilson. In it he tells how you can show your sophistication by what he calls “brand dropping.” The “brand dropper,” he explains, is a person who studies the ads, keeps abreast of what smart people are buying, and calls for his preferred brands in a loud, clear voice.

Which reminds us that on page 45 of this issue you will find an advertisement featuring one of the world’s most famous brand names — Coca-Cola. Coke has now joined our family of advertisers, and it is especially welcome since it provided so many refreshing pauses to our readers when they were in uniform. So, for the sake of auld lang syne and because Coca-Cola is helping your organization by advertising in this magazine, we hope you call for Coke the next time you’re shopping for soft drinks.



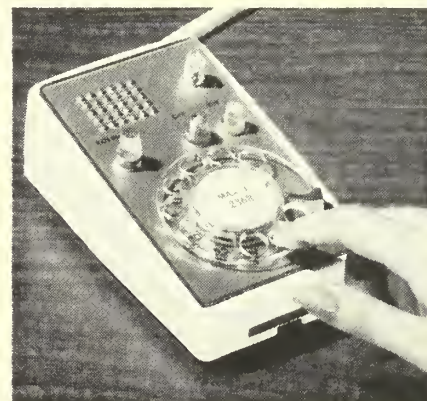
▲ A kitchen phone that can be recessed in a wall or cabinet.

▼ A phone with the dial conveniently placed in the handset.



▲ A phone that has push buttons instead of a dial for calling.

▼ A compact microphone-dial unit for “hands-free” telephoning.



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These are models of some new and different telephones that we're testing in the homes of certain of our customers. We want to discover what the customers themselves find most useful and attractive about these phones, and what changes could be made to improve them.

Exciting in themselves, these new telephones are also symbols of many exciting changes going on “behind the scenes” to make the telephone

still more useful and convenient. (For example, millions of our customers can now dial their own long distance calls direct.)

Some day you may have one or more of these phones in your home. But even if these experimental models are never put into full production, the research that went into them will be used in other ways, to bring you continually improving telephone service.

**BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM**





# YOUR PERSONAL AFFAIRS

Information that can help you with everyday problems.

In assaying the trio of new compact cars - Corvair, Falcon, Valiant - from a pocketbook angle, here are some points to bear in mind:

- **There seems little doubt that the newcomers will be real fuel savers** at a time when gasoline taxes still are rising. All use regular-grade gasoline. Talk of 30 miles per gallon (or even more) sounds reasonable.

- **Insurance will be lower**, depending on who issues it. Fire and theft premiums automatically decrease with value of the car. On top of that, some - but not all - companies will cut package rates (including liability) on the premise that the little cars will wreak less havoc.

- **Maintenance should be lower.** The Falcon, for example, has some 300 fewer parts than its bigger Ford brothers; also, the front fenders are bolted on to speed maintenance and replacement.

- **Depreciation** still is a question mark, of course. But experts guess that it may be **more modest** than on standard-size cars.

- **In many areas, license fees will be cheaper.**

- **Extras will cost less** - or can be eliminated more readily.

- **The subject of tires is in a class all by itself.** In a nutshell, this is the situation:

Compact cars take 13-inch-diameter tires, as opposed to the 14- and 15-inch jobs on familiar cars. So this represents a **brandnew kind of casing in domestic lines.** How will it stand up?

Tiremakers - and that means just about the whole industry - say to a man that the **new tires will wear wonderfully well** despite the reduced wheel diameter. This factor is more than offset by the pruned-down weight of the car plus a rim width designed to compensate for the extra road beating. **Prices of the new lines will be 6 to 17 percent below the regular ones.**

Note to owners of foreign cars: **Tires built for U. S. compact cars also will fit the whole gamut of small-car imports.**

Paint manufacturers are beginning to promise that you can paint the exterior of your home with plastic (water-based) paints. Heretofore, the quick-drying, roll-on coatings were successful only for interior work.

What the paint people had to lick was blistering and staining. The cooped-up vapors inside a house ooze through wood; unless the finish permits "breathing," it will buckle. Now a relatively new resinous ingredient (called "acrylic") permits such exhaling.

If you believe that forewarned is forearmed, here's a rundown - based on a new set of five-year statistics - of the **communicable diseases most prevalent in winter:**

- **December:** Diphtheria, tularemia (rabbit fever), meningitis.

- **January:** Diphtheria, tularemia, hepatitis, meningitis, scarlet fever, strep throat, whooping cough.

- **February-March:** Hepatitis, meningitis, scarlet fever, strep throat, measles.

Another point worth noting: **More communicable diseases now occur in winter than in summer**, reversing a historical trend. Reason: The old summer plagues - typhoid, dysentery, etc. - are pretty well licked.

Don't let government publicity about phony correspondence schools ("diploma mills") scare you from enrolling in the reputable ones.

In September (page 9) this publication had some notes on how approved schools operate and how to inquire about them.

Another group you might want to look into is the universities themselves. More than 50 have banded together as the National University Extension Assn., offering - via mail - regular college (and sometimes high school) courses. Supplemented by classroom work, they actually can lead to diplomas. Price per college course is in the \$20-\$35 range, with special rates for those in the **Armed Forces** (or recuperating in Service hospitals).

For more information you can get *Guide to Correspondence Study* (25¢ from the National University Extension Assn., University of Minnesota, Minneapolis 14, Minn.).

By Edgar A. Grunwald

# DON'T FORGET!

You can provide **LUCKIES** by the case **TAX-FREE (LESS THAN 9¢ A PACK)** for shipment to one or all of the following service groups:

- ★ **V.A. HOSPITALS**
- ★ **STATE HOSPITALS AND SIMILAR HOSPITALS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**
- ★ **ARMY, AIR FORCE, NAVY AND MARINE HOSPITALS**
- ★ **U.S. ARMED FORCES IN KOREA**

Cases available in two sizes:

• **500-PACK CASE . . . \$42<sup>90</sup>**

• **100-PACK CASE . . . \$8<sup>54</sup>**

(Price subject to change without notice)

Send today for your **Lucky Strike order blank**

Mail this coupon

*The American Tobacco Company*

150 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me Lucky Strike order blank(s) with which I may provide TAX-FREE Luckies by the case for shipment to:

(Check those desired)

- ( ) Veterans Administration Hospitals
- ( ) Army, Air Force, Navy & Marine Hospitals
- ( ) U. S. Armed Forces in Korea
- ( ) State Hospitals and Similar Hospitals in The District of Columbia

\_\_\_\_\_  
Your Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Address

\_\_\_\_\_  
City or Town

\_\_\_\_\_  
State

\_\_\_\_\_  
A.L.





Remember how great cigarettes used to taste?  
 Luckies still do. *This Christmas give cartons of Luckies*







From The Gordon's Gallery of Old English Prints

*from Gordon's  
1769 tradition...*

## 2 Recipes for Happy Holidays!

RECIPE I—Gordon's Original English Recipe Gin is still traditionally distilled for perfect flavor... *the one gin* you can rely on to make perfect gin drinks. For Holiday serving or Holiday giving, remember There's no Gin like GORDON'S—world's finest since 1769.

RECIPE II—Gordon's Gin Holiday Punch. (Makes 25 generous servings, 4 ounces each.) 1 fifth of Gordon's Gin, juice of 4 lemons, juice of 10 oranges, 2 ounces of Grenadine. Pour over a large cake of ice in bowl. Add large bottle of soda. Mix well. Garnish with fruit slices.

there's no gin like  
**GORDON'S**





# Christmas IN A Hospital

A nurse and a volunteer help patients at the Veterans Administration Hospital at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, trim

a giant Christmas tree. Each year The American Legion of Kings County, New York, donates a tree to the institution.

Last Christmas the well-known columnist George Sokolsky was in a hospital slowly recovering from a major operation. His impressions of the holiday as he experienced it in a hospital bed were set down in a newspaper column that bids fair to become a classic. It is reproduced here by courtesy of the author and King Features Syndicate.

**By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY**

**T**HERE MUST be hundreds of thousands like me, maybe more, who look forward to the great Christmas excitement in bed. There are little ones and grown-ups, and maybe the little ones have never known a romping, dancing Christmas. For this is a merry

holiday for anyone who wants to be merry about it.

I had made plans for a gay, rollicking Christmas, but then what are the plans of little men? Here I am in bed, in a hospital bed, and here I have been for some time, since it was suddenly discovered that another part of me needed re-

PHOTO BY BENN MITCHELL

pairs. This was a much tougher one than I knew. It turned out to be a major operation, the kind one reads about in the newspapers. Frankly I had no idea how much grief I was letting myself in for, but then the asking of my opinion was a grand courtesy.

And so for days, I lay here betwixt life and death, as they used to say, but I knew there had to be another Christmas. There had to be another morning when we opened the gifts we gave to each other and somehow each one got just the right gift because that is what mothers are for.

Mothers are those wonderful creatures who have a husband in the hospital.  
(Continued on page 40)





As if pushed by an unseen force, the men of the Ox and Barks edged slowly toward the pub.

**W**HEN SHAEF (Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force) sat down to the detailed planning for the invasion of Western Europe in 1944, one of the first questions that arose was money. Not money to run the war, exactly, but money to use in France to pay the troops and spend locally. Heretofore the Allies had been operating in what was regarded as conquered and occupied territory and

had got along nicely, thank you, with English pounds and Gold Seal dollars, plus some cigar store coupons, trading stamps, and Confederate bills that foresighted GI's had brought along. Now, however, we were going to enter France as the basic partners and friends of the people. We couldn't be tough about money. Yet the existing currency was produced and issued by Marshal Petain's German-dominated government; if we started to use their francs, they and their Nazi masters could flood us out with shillings rolled off their presses by the billion. Furthermore we knew that the Germans had made great strides in counterfeiting both U.S. dollars and

English pounds and could be expected to toss big bundles of these on the market if we used our own banknotes. What was clearly needed was something different and something better, if possible. The problem was given to Brigadier General Julius C. Holmes, diplomat as well as soldier, and at that time our Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Military Government, G-5. He came up with an answer: scrip.

We, his fellow planners, thought this was wonderful. Little did we foresee that we were starting something that would go down the years and spread all over the globe. Little did we guess the pain we were bringing to finance officers and

*Brigadier General Thomas J. Betts at the time of these events was the Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, SHAEF, and was stationed in London, England.*





FROM BERNICE H. BORSCH COLLECTION

"Coo, what's that?" asked the innkeeper when he saw the strange scrip.



The scrip devised by General Holmes.

# THE INVASION OF "The Hampshire Grenadier"

How the most important secret of World War II  
almost leaked out because of some thirsty soldiers.

By **THOMAS JEFFRIES BETTS**

paymasters, the uncertainties and bewilderment we were inflicting on generations of servicemen, the ulcers we were laying up for the black marketeers of the world. We all slapped Julius on the back and urged him to put his scrip into production.

Our enthusiasm weakened when Holmes brought up his first samples. As many will remember, they were rather small squares of what seemed to be ordinary note paper, variously tinted. The strongest colors were blue and a bilious green fading into white. In the center of each bill was a French flag, with its red stripe too scarlet and its blue stripe too dark. Around the edge was the denomination — 1, 2, 5 or 10 francs. No mention was made of whose francs they were;

they bore neither Eisenhower's, De Gaulle's, Petain's, nor even Julius Holmes' name. We all thought they were ugly and, what was worse, did not look or feel like money. Julius insisted that everything was OK.

"Don't you worry," he said. "When this stuff is put down on a tavern counter, it'll go like hot cakes. You just wait and see."

As a matter of fact, we saw somewhat sooner than we had expected.

Perhaps you who are reading this will recall the last stage of the preparations for the invasion. The assault troops were brought down to the English seacoast in units of about battalion size, say, a thousand men each. There they were put into

ILLUSTRATED BY ISA BURNETT

camp for the last few days in enclosures that the British called "sausages" and the Americans "goose eggs," all securely wired in. They were told by their officers: "This is IT," and were strictly ordered to stay in their bivouac area. A spate of last-minute preparations followed. They waterproofed their vehicles. Inoculations were checked. Emergency rations were issued. Finally and most emphatically they were painstakingly briefed on their battalion, company, and platoon objectives, and each man was told just what he was to do when he hit the Normandy beach. In the course of all this activity every soldier was given 100 francs of Julius Holmes' scrip (approximately two dollars or fourteen shillings) for pocket money.

To a south coast sausage came in due course and at the appointed time the second battalion of one of the most distinguished line regiments in the British Army, to be known for the purposes of this account as the Oxford and Berkshire Light Infantry, or more familiarly as the "Ox and Barks." Their location was similar to that of all the other assault battalions, with one exception: close by the coils of accordion wire that fenced in the soldiers stood a shiny and obviously prosperous British inn. Appropriately enough, its gleaming signboard showed a red-coated soldier of the Napoleonic wars with the inscription in gold: "The Hampshire Grenadier."

As always happens, intervals developed between the various briefings and other preparations. The men of the Ox and Barks, like any other good British soldiers, stood around at such times, doing nothing and saying very little. As if pushed by some unseen force, they began to group themselves as close as possible to the trim and lovely pub, "The Hampshire Grenadier." Nobody said anything; nobody seemed to be doing anything that seemed unusual; certainly nobody did anything so crude as to go to his jeep and get out the issue wirecutter. But somehow or other, as time passed

(Continued on page 42)



By **LESTER DAVID**

**I** SPOKE TO Jack, who runs a small bookbinding plant. Said Jack: "Those city, State and Federal Government forms are driving us crazy. I've got to pay an accountant an extra \$2,500 a year just to fill them out."

I spoke to Jerry, a shirt manufacturer. Said Jerry: "Those foreign companies are copying the men's shirts I put out down to the last button, but they can make them a lot cheaper than I can. They send them here, pay the low tariffs, and end up by swiping my customers."

I spoke to Al, who owns a drugstore. Said Al: "I tried to borrow \$2,000 from the bank to modernize my place. It sure needs it, but I couldn't get the cash. Yet the banks are handing out much bigger loans to the bigger fellows. Looks like it's easier to borrow a million than a couple of thousand."

I spoke to many other small businessmen during a month-long investigation and learned this hard fact of life:

In the boom year of 1959, with the nation heading for new economic peaks and everyone supposedly living high on the hog, the little retailer, manufacturer,

of last year's recession, even though salaries are at an alltime high and consumer buying is perking along at a pleasant clip, the economic countryside is littered with the corpses of dead and dying businesses.

In plain words, despite our current prosperity, the number of small business failures is rising steadily and alarmingly.

The figures are ominous. In 1946, only 1,129 enterprises gave up the ghost throughout the nation, according to Dun & Bradstreet, the famous mercantile agency which keeps score. But in 1958, a total of 14,904 firms collapsed, fully 12 times as many. In 1956, it was 12,686; and the year before that, 10,969.

This steady, relentless increase in the mortality rate of littler establishments is especially worrisome because the small fellows make up the backbone of the American economy. Out of the nation's 4¼ million companies, fully 4 million are in the category of small business. More than 93 percent of all manufacturing firms employ fewer than 100 workers, while 98 percent of *all* businesses have less than 50 employees.

Now what's up? Why are these firms going under so fast and in such great numbers in an era of good times? Cer-

# BIG PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS

This will explain why there is an alarming  
increase in the number of failures of small businesses.



Small businessmen complain about union demands they consider unfair.



Because of lower labor costs abroad, the American market is being flooded with cheap merchandise.

wholesaler and service provider are finding themselves in deep trouble. Government and economic factors are combining to put small business in a murderous squeeze, and the complaints are loud and bitter.

These businessmen are not crybabies, nor do they plead for any kind of special preference. They are talking up because they are seeing the handwriting on the wall in large, crystal-clear letters, even if bureaucrats do not.

And this is what the handwriting is saying these days:

Even though we've glided neatly out



Discount houses force small businessmen to sell without sufficient profit.



**U. S. SMALL BUSINESS CORPORATION  
RETURN OF INCOME**

FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1958

**1958**

or other taxable year beginning..... 1958,  
and ending..... 195

Date of election as small  
business corporation

Jan. 1957

Employer's identification  
number

12-345678

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT PLAINLY

Name

John Doe & Son, Inc.

Number and street

123 St.

City or town

Ind.

1. Gross receipts 88125 4236

2. Less Cost of goods sold (Schedule

3. Gross profit

4. Dividends

5. Interest (Schedule C)

6. Rents

7. Royalties

8. Gains and losses (from separate

(a) Net short-term capital gain

(b) Net long-term capital gain

(c) Net gain (loss) from sale or exch

9. Other income (Attach schedule)

10. Total income, lines 3 to 9, is

11. Compensation of officers

12. Salaries and wages (not deducted else

13. Rents

14. Repairs (Do not include cost of improve

15. Bad debts (Schedule F)

16. Interest

17. Taxes (Schedule G)

18. Contributions or gifts paid (Sched

19. Losses by fire, storm, shipwreck,

20. Amortization (Attach schedule)

21. Depreciation (Schedule I)

22. Depletion of mines, oil and gas

23. Advertising (Attach schedule)

24. Amounts contributed under:

(a) Pension, annuity, stock bonus, or p

Other employee benefit plans (Attach schedule)

25. Other deductions (Schedule J)

26. Total deductions in lines 11 to 25, inclusive

27. Taxable income, line 10 less line 26

83889  
54528  
29361

175  
29536

13000

7800

2500

200

600

1800

150

1000

200

3000

30250

(714)

**SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION (See Instruction F)**

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return.

John Doe President

CORPORATE  
SEAL

ding any accom-  
plish the information

(Individual or firm signature)

The final tally often shows a loss, or a profit that is negligible.

tainly there is a fair percentage of mismanagement and inexperience, but there is another dramatic statistic which tells another story. Business flops among firms 10 years old and older have more than doubled since 1947! And this spells just one thing, to wit: the squeeze has become intolerable, and companies which might have sailed along under normal circumstances are now being driven onto the rocky reefs.

What, specifically, is happening? How is the small businessman being pushed to the wall these days? Here are the revealing answers — not egghead stuff dreamed up by ivory-tower economists, but real-life facts offered from the working experiences of the little fellows themselves.

Take this matter of government forms. There seems to be a tendency to consider them as a sort of comic nuisance; they make fine subjects for the cartoon-

ists and TV funnymen. But the small firms can't get even a little yok, or a smile for that matter, out of the constantly increasing demands being put upon them by city, State, and Federal officialdom.

Consider a typical example. Al Horowitz, who runs the Chateau Pharmacy in Woodmere, New York, a commuting village 17 miles from the heart of New York City, must fill out and file a total of 45 separate forms each year to remain in business. Ask Al to give you details, and he draws a long breath because the list is long:

He must file unemployment insurance forms four times a year, Federal withholding tax forms once a month, State withholding forms quarterly, Federal excise tax forms quarterly, union welfare and pension fund forms monthly. Once a year he's got to fill out forms for the State insurance fund, State income tax, Federal income tax, State corporation tax, and Federal corporation tax. Then he must submit an annual form for a narcotics license, which includes supplying an inventory; and file for an alcohol license, State registration of his pharmacy, and re-registration of his personal pharmacist's license.

And yet, believe it or not, Al is lucky!

(Continued on page 43)



Owners of small businesses say that the tax laws discriminate against them.



Accountants have to be hired to keep track of a multiplicity of tax forms.



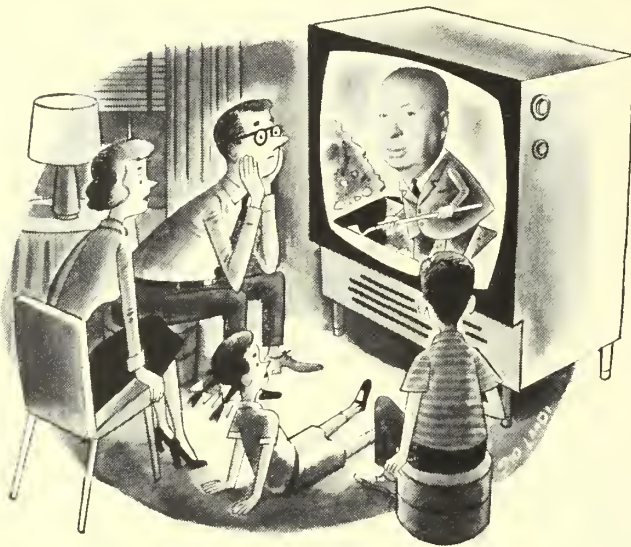
Small businessmen say it is hard to borrow money on good terms from banks.

PHOTOS BY ANGELA CALOMIRIS



# Changing Fashions in

# MURDER



An authority on the fine art of  
life termination tells how the public  
likes to have people done in.

By **ALFRED HITCHCOCK**

**A**NYONE WHO'S ever tried his hand at murder, or given it a decent amount of thought (who hasn't?), is aware that there are fashions in murder, just as there are hoop skirts and sack dresses.

What was stylish in killing yesterday, can be as dated as the bustle tomorrow. Granted, a hefty swipe from a caveman's stone ax would do the job as well as a modern steel ax; but the procedure would be different.

The cavedweller might grunt happily in his own patois as he dispatched you. A gentleman of the 1890's would say, mincing no words: "Take that, you miserable cur!" Your killer of today, however, would—judging by current books, films, and TV programs—add a string of foul invective to the hefty swipe.

This is a day of violence and overt sex in fictional crime, of which Mr. Mickey Spillane is an ardent practitioner. No holds barred and too much bared—it's murder in its broadest sense with Mike Hammer on his fishing trips through darkest television with rod and heel. Richard Diamond, a diamond in the very rough, is a private eye with a public one for beautiful girls—even his *Sam* is a female. Peter (.38) Gunn is less girly, but the usual violence is there, plus an awful lot of self-conscious music, theoretically the background kind. Will this horrendous fad in murder and mayhem last?

Let's look into the art of murder a few years back, when it was different,

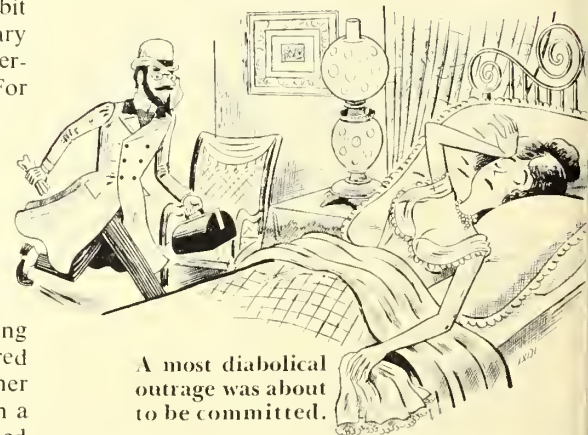
though no less final. Yesterday I just happened to be reading *The Ladies Home Companion* and *Once A Week*, both dated 1892 (I'm a fairly slow reader). These up-to-'92 journals are packed with absorbing fiction, how-to articles, and the very latest fashions. They also advertised such necessities as: Olive Branch For Female Complaints; Opium Habit Cured At Home; \$75 A Month Salary (horse and buggy free) To Peddle Silver-Plated Ware; A Reliable Watch For \$3.75; and a .32 or .38 caliber, center-fire, five-shooter pistol for only \$2.75 or 3 for \$7.50 if you liked hanging them about your person—box of cartridges free if cash showed up with the order.

It was in the fiction, not the ads, that genteel murder and crime flourished. In "Forgotten," a rather daring serial, a doctor in wing collar is pictured examining Margaret, a buxom charmer in flowing draperies, who is lolling on a bed surrounded by palms and enveloped in incense pouring out of an overhead burner.

The doctor, it develops, isn't quite up to snuff, himself—his lungs are hypertrophied, heart's irregular and jerky, blood thin, plus danger from a hurricane named Margaret. When another doctor examines Margaret's soon-dead doctor's body, he finds a note (in a portmanteau, not the corpse), which prompts an occult friend to insist that something be done because: "A most

diabolical outrage has been committed, and you are in possession of the only means of solving a horrible mystery...."

This doctor notes in his diary: "I am not certain but we shall indict Margaret Struthers for murder—a murder of the most hellish ingenuity and fiendish malignity. The torture of the Indian savages tells of no such terrifying vindic-



A most diabolical  
outrage was about  
to be committed.

tiveness. . . ."

Margaret, he suspects, will be hard to nab. "I am inclined to think we shall find her a slippery customer," he says, ready to do so since she apparently can't find one for herself.

We are told that the dead medico was in love with a girl named Lizzie, but Margaret had come between them, mainly by constantly sending for the doctor. To her New Hampshire boudoir, for example, the doctor arrives to be

ILLUSTRATED BY SID LANDI





Through the ages, men (and women) have waxed violent.

greeted by such intuitive remarks as: "You have come then, Dr. Hazell." Since he obviously has arrived, he makes no attempt to deny it, but gets about the risky business of taking her full, strong pulse and avoiding her full, strong bosom, which is devilish hard to do.

She watches him "with steely orbs," and dares him to guess what is wrong with her. He guesses he'd better make tracks; but before he can reach his waiting gig, she fixes him with those orbs and announces that her love for him is bitter, deep, and sweet. "You must not

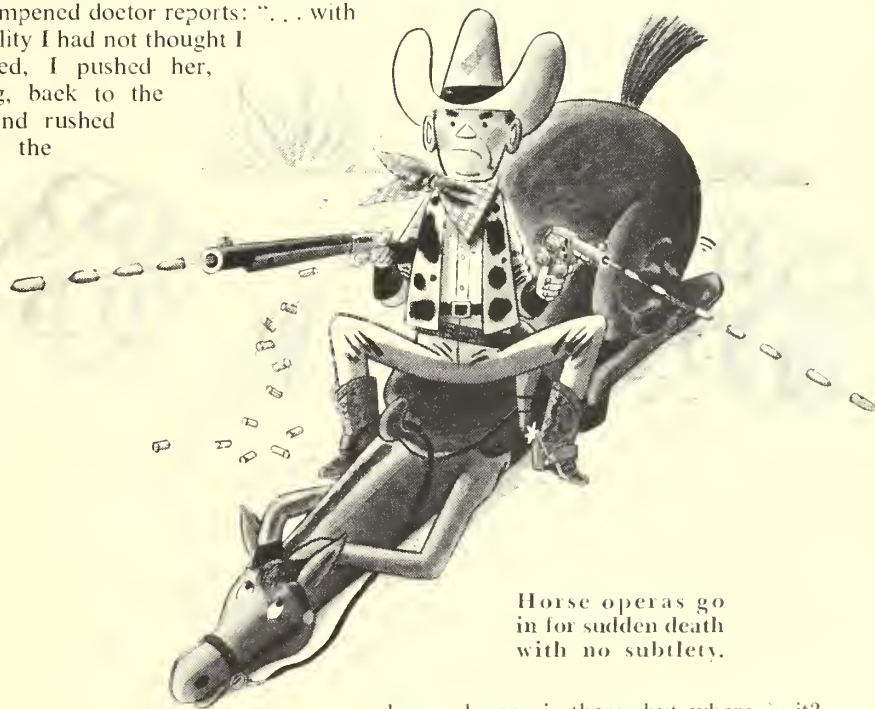
marry this girl, this farmer's daughter (Lizzie)," she says, planting torrid kisses on him, wing collar, stethoscope and all. The dampened doctor reports: "... with a brutality I had not thought I possessed, I pushed her, fainting, back to the sofa, and rushed out of the



Modern dramas provide sophisticated murders heavily doused with sex.

loud enough to loosen your fillings? This is no modern private eye seducing right and left — Margaret the witch may have had that in mind for the timid doctor, not he for her. It's too quaint for our time, but it's better than today's sexier, tougher mayhem. There is a happy medium (and I don't mean the seer who was reaping a fortune at his trade). I like sex, but I don't relish today's raw sex. I prefer it cooked, preferably with a delicate sauce. *Quelle entrée!*

Not only do I order a dash, not a dousing, of sex, but I also choose an oblique approach to melodrama, even that more modern than the witch and the doctor we've been discussing. In melodrama, which is highly colored to begin with, the villains are of the deepest dye. I strongly disagree — out with the deep dye and the secret door! I insist on my murders in pleasant settings, rather than obvious alley assassinations. In something I've just done through MGM, *North By Northwest* (for which Ernest Lehman wrote the screenplay), my hero (Cary Grant) doesn't meet menace in a dank cellar. Instead, we all get off a bus with him, walk out onto an open plain — nothing in sight, not even a tree. We



Horse operas go in for sudden death with no subtlety.

room!" Any doubt about how Mike Hammer would have treated Margaret?

A week later the medico is again summoned to her boudoir, same old summer (love) complaint. "I had to go," he says, "to meet my doom!" What happens on this fatal day when the doctor reaches Margaret — the Witch of Canterbury (N. H.) as she is called locally — is to be continued in next week's issue, that of Oct. 29, 1892, which I don't have, alas.

Where is the violence set against an insistent, exotic musical background

know danger is there, but where is it? Where can it be? I won't tell you here lest it keep you from entering your local movie palace by the usual box office route — I have an understanding with them about *that* sort of menace.

My heroes are ordinary men, devoid of eccentricities; my villains are charming fellows, acceptable at any church social and indeed often presiding at the cake raffle. Some of the worst villains of actual history were absolute charmers, even those who chose blunt instruments over arsenic. And consider, if they hadn't

(Continued on page 36)





In 1919 a U.S. Navy flying boat, the *NC-1*, with a crew of six, was the first plane to span the Atlantic Ocean, flying from Newfoundland to England.



Billy Mitchell, left, established a chain of 23 airfields linking the coasts. Above is a mail plane at one of the airfields.

# How Commercial Aviation Got Started

By **SAMUEL TAYLOR MOORE**

**A**T THE END of World War I optimistic young air veterans like myself were convinced that the era of commercial air transportation had dawned.

America was rich in pilots and airplanes. Overseas, airfields had been scratched out where needed on almost any level piece of ground. All that re-



Stunt flying made the public suspicious of planes.

mained to be done was to welcome laymen anxious to travel by air, then pocket the profits.

Unfortunately our dreams were previous by a decade or two. We were to learn the hard way that our ready air assets bore small relation to basic requisites for

safe and sure air travel: Skilled pilots capable of navigating their craft with precision through marginal weather, at night as well as by day, to achieve dependability of schedules; reliable aircraft providing comfort for passengers; convenience of airport facilities; and, importantly, cost competitive with surface media.

Few of the 11,000 rated pilots (7,000 in the Army, 4,000 in the Navy and Marine Corps) had logged more solo flying time than the scant 50 hours required for flight training. A mere handful had ever flown at night. The vast preponderance were strictly fair-weather, daylight fliers. Because compasses were unreliable, seat-of-the-pants techniques served almost all in finding their way through the skies. Being youthful and adventurous, "the wild pilot" was hailed by his fellows as tops.

Exactly one Navy flying boat among 25,000 obsolete service planes of various types could, and soon was to be, modified as a passenger carrier. Because most

Following World War I it took 20 discouraging years to get air transportation off the ground.

war-surplus planes were open-cockpit two-seaters, helmet, goggles, and coveralls were required for passengers. And their confidence was not enhanced by fragile wood-wire-fabric wings and fuselages, nor by the exciting routine of spinning propellers by hand to start engines.

With all its imperfections, the airplane was not the major culprit in discouraging laymen from flying. Hair-raising stunting demonstrations by pilots in the barnstorming era (lasting a decade after the war) earned a daredevil reputation for the airplane when fault chiefly rested in the cockpit. Pilots were hailed as supermen. Civilians remained content to leave flying to the supermen.

For weather reasons, most of 27 Army training fields had been sited south of the Mason-Dixon line, locations not favorable for maximum traffic potentials. Twelve Navy air facilities spread along the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts and on Lake Michigan were primarily water bases. Belmont racetrack





airfields within that distance of one another was obvious.

All such handicaps to domestic civil operations were disregarded during the spring and early summer of 1919 when American and British airmen vied to be first to span the Atlantic Ocean. The Navy flying boat *NC-4*, with crew of six, was first to do it from Newfoundland via the Azores and Lisbon to Plymouth, England. In that triumph the loss of a Navy blimp and two competing NC flying boats mattered little. During the British effort, the Sopwith Camel of Hawker and Grievess dunked in mid-Atlantic before the Vickers-Vimy bomber of Alcock and Brown, with help from tailwinds, made it nonstop from Newfoundland to Ireland. A Handley-Page and a Raynham bomber both cracked up on attempted takeoffs; but the rigid airship *R-34*, carrying 30 people, accomplished a round trip crossing. Even the successful flights were marginal for various reasons, and on the complete

◀ Charles A. Lindbergh, by his solo flight to Paris in 1927, caused investment capital to flow into aviation. The parade was the famous reception he received in New York.



Henry Ford contributed to commercial aviation by making the dependable Ford tri-motor plane.

on Long Island served the Post Office Department as its New York terminal for airmail operations to Washington via Philadelphia. Early in 1919 that route was abandoned when the system was extended experimentally to Chicago. Civilian airfields were few and widely separated. No plans existed for a comprehensive national network of airbases; and, as the maximum range of airplanes was then a mere 200 miles, the need for



In "the old days" a stewardess had to be a registered nurse.

record it is not now surprising that 20 years were to elapse before technological advances in aircraft and navigation techniques made scheduled trans-Atlantic operations possible.

Summer saw demonstration flights by America's first commercial transport designed as such. The Lawson airliner, with enclosed cabin seating 26 cramped



Then and now — an early pusher plane and a giant Boeing 707 jet.

passengers, flew a devious course from its Wisconsin factory to New York and Washington. It was a remarkable machine for its day, but for two reasons its owners found no customers: (1) Congress had yet to enact laws defining the rights and liabilities of civil air carriers, or even safety standards for pilots and

(Continued on page 38)



Fewer than a thousand pairs of this noble bird are left in the U.S.A.

# The American Eagle

By ROBERT RIENOW

**N**O BIRD in the world is more splendid or inspiring than the bald eagle with its wingspread of seven feet. Larger than any hawk or vulture, this massive bird with the aggressive, forward thrust of the head, the

multitude are making their last stands in Alaska and in Florida — its farthest outposts.

Americans chose well when they accepted this bird as their emblem on June 20, 1782. It had taken three committees and a dozen years to come to this decision. They cast out the golden eagle

← This scene from a 1907 movie helped perpetuate the fiction that eagles can carry away helpless children.

MUSEUM OF MODERN ART



deep-socketed golden eyes, and gnarled talons, has strangely stirred the pulses of generations of Americans, young and old. As it circles up and up to immense heights that hypnotize the eyes, it lifts the heart with an impression of immense power and majesty. When it dives like a thunderbolt, the onlooker catches his breath.

*Yet the bald eagle is rapidly going out of existence. This very generation may face the day when the living American emblem is no more.*

Numerous misconceptions have grown up around the American eagle. In the first place, it is not "bald" at all. In ancient English, "bald" meant "white-headed" — and the eagle's head is a resplendent, dazzling white. Moreover, it is *not* the voracious predator often pictured as robbing henyards and even cradles; its *main* diet is fish — *dead fish!* Finally, the white-headed eagle is not "spread from coast to coast and from the Arctic to the Gulf" as it was when our forefathers adopted it as our glorious emblem. The remnants of its once-great

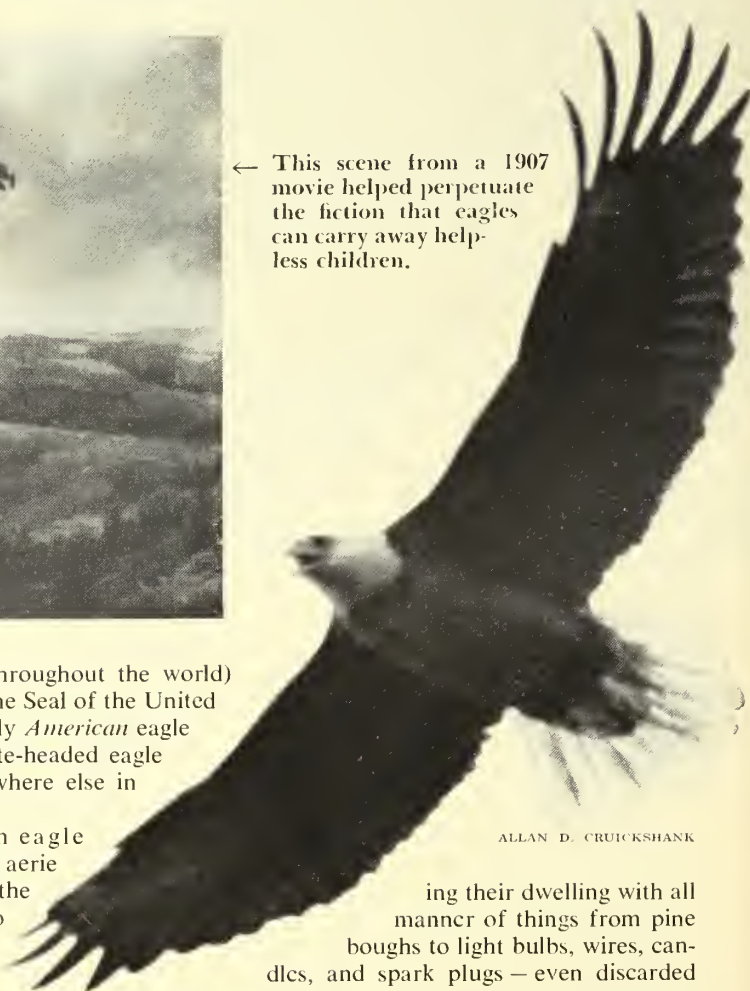
(which is found throughout the world) and placed upon the Seal of the United States the only truly *American* eagle — the bald or white-headed eagle — which nests nowhere else in all the world.

The American eagle builds its lonely aerie high in the sky in the tallest tree, there to defend its home day and night with vigilance that never lessens. It is a dogged, valiant fighter to the death when cornered. Once a naturalist tried to end the misery of an American eagle whose shattered leg was in a trap. Again and again the bird rose after repeated blows, returning to the attack time after time while dragging the trap, until at last it sank in its own blood, simply battered to death.

The aerie is a massive thing, from seven to 20 feet in depth, and often seven feet wide; and the eagle returns to this home year after year. Eagles mate for life, and are "house-proud," decorat-

ing their dwelling with all manner of things from pine boughs to light bulbs, wires, candles, and spark plugs — even discarded clothes.

The male American eagle is also a babysitter. When Father Eagle goes fishing and returns a bit late, his sharp-beaked wife will direct at him a scream that curdles the blood — after which it does not take Father long to hop to his on-baby sitting while she soars off to a seafood dinner on the bay. Indeed, the female does most of the screaming, ordering the male about when he gets lax at his duties. When she finds him lazing, she shrieks like a shrew, which sends Father scurrying off to a swamp florist to bring home a mollifying festoon of



ALLAN D. CRUICKSHANK



# Is it Doomed?

hanging moss for a fresh new bit of carpeting.

Eagles lay only one or two eggs — an off-white with a blue liner. It takes a wearying five weeks to incubate them, and a good six months afterward to get rid of the brood. The fond parents coddle these gangly monsters, tearing off their meat and beak-feeding them.

Eaglets are so full of pep and dynamite they knock each other around until they often wreck the nest as they jump, exercise their talons, and practice catching prey by tossing big sticks into the air and then catching them in their claws before they land. Once in a while even Mother gets accidentally knocked out of the nest. One selfish little hellion, tired of waiting for Father to tear up his meat into dainty morsels, actually flew at his parent, pecking him, to get faster service.

It takes five long years for a young eagle to mature from a bristly, mawkish big bundle of feather-fur into the handsome, glistening adult bird in all its majesty. It is during this period that the dark-coated juvenile is often taken for a hawk, and shot down.

The bald eagle has been protected in the United States since 1940, with fines up to \$500 for killing it; and in 1952 the shameful Alaska bounty on its head was withdrawn. (By 1951 a total of 114,291 eagles were killed for this bounty, which paid \$2 per head.) Yet in spite of these measures, there is every evidence that the national bird is dying out, and swiftly



The Bald Eagle as it appears on the Great Seal of our Country.

at that. There is now an estimated total of less than 1,000 pairs in the United States—a pitiful number compared to the hundreds of thousands that once pierced our American skies.

Americans have trumped up a whole string of phony excuses for shooting down our emblem. For many years they worked the tired old “baby-snatching” myth—until naturalists proved absolutely that the 12-pound adult eagle cannot possibly lift any object which weighs more than seven pounds. In Alaska the diminished salmon runs (actually the result of over-fishing and illegal seining) were blamed on the American eagle until enough stomachs were opened among the bounty birds to demonstrate that less than one-fourth of the bird’s food was salmon—and most of that *dead salmon taken after spawning*.

Now the fake alarm concerns poultry-house robbing. “Eagle man” Charles Broley, in examining the contents of hundreds of nests, found only two chicken skeletons among thousands of rodent and fish remains—and not a single baby!

It is in the last eight years that the big reduction in eagles has been observed — and with real alarm. Professor Joseph Howell, of the University of Tennessee, found that while 67 percent of the nest sites he investigated in 1951 were occupied, only 33 percent were occupied in 1956. Mr. Broley, whose annual eagle banding in 125 nests has decreased from 150 young eaglets in 1946 to *just one eaglet* in the winter of 1958, is rightfully concerned.

*Why are we losing the American eagle?*

Shooting, persecution, and nest robbing have taken their toll, of course. Instead of letting eagle killers off with only a reprimand when they fawningly explain that they “mistook him for a hawk,” or “he was trying to rob my poultry yard,” or “I found him dead,” the courts should impose the maximum fine without a qualm. What good is a law if it can be easily sidestepped with a lie?

Eagle banding should be regulated — and licensed. Not all “scientists” are so conscientious as Charles Broley, who has laboriously climbed down his swaying rope ladder to retrieve and replace more than 70 immature and terrified eaglets who “flew the coop” when he entered it. Any interference with the nests should be penalized.

Burning of the big trees, land use changes, and housing developments have been great factors in wiping out our emblem. Eagle nests, however, are easily spotted. The trees in which they are seen should be held inviolate. Housing developments and commercial enterprises should be restricted to a decent distance away. People should be educated to a new attitude of affectionate concern and loyal protection for this bird which, once gone, can never be brought back.

Then—and perhaps most important of all—there is the habit of widespread spraying of poison on land and swampy waters for insect control. This entire program, State and national, should be resurveyed in the light of the bald eagle’s frightening plight. Authorities who have studied the eagle believe sincerely that the bird is being slowly killed off by ingestion of DDT and other powerful poisons. Our bald eagle’s main diet is fish — and dead fish found floating and on beaches today are usually dead as a result of spraying of poison in their habitat. DDT not only kills, but it also makes sterile. Many of our remaining eagle pairs are not laying eggs at all nowadays. *And the preponderance of those eggs which are now being laid are sterile.*

This crisis of extinction for the American eagle has loomed upon the American people with such dizzying swiftness that it has left naturalists reeling. Action must be quick and decisive.

What could be more degrading (and even ominous) than that a nation should exterminate its own national emblem?

We made sure we didn’t choose the dodo to flaunt aloft on our banners, to embellish our Government’s Seal, and epitomize our national pride. We wanted a real, live creature, the symbol of virility, liberty, and thrilling strength. It isn’t too late — let’s keep it so! THE END



# *The Legion's 40 years against*

**1919 — Legionnaires murdered by reds — Centralia, Wash.**



Hubbard

Grimm

McElfresh

Casagranda

A look at the Legion's 40-year role in blocking communist aims to soften America for the red purge.

**1920 — They wanted free elections — Russia**



BROWN BROS.

**1939 — Soviet bomb victims — Finland**



EUROPEAN

**1946 — Red labor riots — Hollywood**



UPI

**1949 — Disposal of Christians — China**



CHINESE NEWS AGENCY



# COMMUNISM



**A 40TH  
ANNIVERSARY  
FEATURE**

**By ROBERT B. PITKIN**

**M**ANY OF THE programs and works of The American Legion are little known, or not widely understood. But at no time in the forty years of its life has anyone misunderstood that the Legion is an organized, stable, dedicated, undeceived and fearless opponent of the international power conspiracy that calls itself communism.

When the infant Legion in 1919 pledged itself to 100% Americanism, it meant to *promote* good citizenship and the welfare of the United States, and it meant to *fight* subversion and destructive influences in America. Among the destructive influences the Legion has battled may be listed dope peddling, pornography, illiteracy, armed violence and communism — of which communism has consistently been the most subversive.

Two newspaper reports forty years apart indicate how true the Legion has been to its pledge to fight subversion.

In May, 1919, the *Duluth Herald* hailed the new Legion and said:

"... The field that (the Legion) seems to intend to fill is a field of a vigorous and aggressive effort to demand and enforce a strong and coherent and consistent Americanism. ..."

Forty years and four months later, on Sept. 11, 1959, William H. Mooring commented in his nationally syndicated column on Legion resolutions opposing new trends toward the employment of

communists in segments of the U.S. film industry.

The heads of the entertainment industries, said Mooring, "... know The American Legion is a formidable, determined, fighting force. ..."

How did the Legion become America's most stable and consistent force against communism, as "formidable" in defense of American ideals and traditions of freedom at the end of forty years as at the beginning?

What, in a few words, are the highlights of its forty years of unrelenting, though often thankless, opposition to the red subversion?

What broad shape emerges from the details of Legion action in this field of "vigorous and aggressive effort"?

Why have the homespun Legionnaires been more immune to red deceptions than many of their fellow citizens of apparently equal goodwill and seemingly more sagacity?

The underlying facts are rooted in the early history of both the Legion and the worldwide, Soviet-directed communist movement.

An ancient communist complaint is that the Legion was actually formed to oppose communism. To this "charge" there is more than a grain of truth. Of the several motives that led to the organization of the Legion in Paris in March, 1919, one was to head off a communist scheme to organize our war veterans themselves.

The background of that fact, and all that followed, flowed from the Russian revolution — where the story really begins. Let's look at Moscow in 1917.

In the spring of 1917, the futile government of Czar Nicholas II of Russia fell apart under the strain of waging war against Germany. The affairs of the nation ground to such a halt that a leaderless and unorganized people's revolution removed the czar and his feudal nobles from power. The Russian people were filled with great goodwill toward one another, and enormous hope for the future. Plans were laid for an all-Russian Congress to meet in November to write a constitution.

That left six months when Russia — impoverished, confused, disorganized and still at war — lay almost helpless with no leadership or government worthy of the name.

Nikolai Lenin, who had played no part in unseating the czar, seized upon the six months of confusion to rush from exile in Switzerland and organize his Bolsheviks (communists) to take the undefended seat of Russian government by force.

He just made it. When the elected Russian Congress met in November, Lenin and his colleague, Leon Trotsky, greeted it with a group of armed sailors from the czar's old fleet at Kronstad. To enlist the sailors' aid, Lenin and Trotsky had made a host of Marxist promises to

(Continued on page 47)

**1952 — Reds war on the UN — Korea**



EAST FOTO

**1956 — Crushing civilians — Hungary**



EUROPEAN

**1959 — We love peace  
— Khrushchev**



UPI





# WASHINGTON PRO & CON

PRESENTING BOTH SIDES OF BIG ISSUES FACING THE NATION

THIS MONTH'S SUBJECT: "Should Farm Subsidies Be Continued?"



**(PRO)** Price-support subsidization is by no means a complete answer to the problems confronting agriculture. But Federal aid to agriculture, like any other of the many Federal subsidies, has been very instrumental in the development of this great country and highly beneficial to the American people.

It has been found that if farmers had farmed in 1950 as they farmed in 1940, the American housewife would have paid \$10 billion more annually for her food. In 1958 the food bill probably would have amounted to \$15 billion more if farmers were farming as in 1940.

Farmers are now using one-third fewer man-hours of labor than in 1940, and they produce one-half more products than at that time.

The revolution in farm technology that has occurred since 1940 was not an accidental development. We planned it that way and partially financed it with farm subsidies.

In part because of farm subsidies, workers in the United States spend a smaller proportion of their weekly earnings for food than in any earlier period or in any other country in the world.

The cost of a market basket of food for a family plus a pro rata share of the cost of farm price-support programs takes a smaller percentage of the average worker's weekly earnings in this country than in any other country in the world.

In 1958 it took 26 percent of the average worker's weekly earnings to purchase a market basket of food for a family of three plus a pro rata share of Government farm price-support program costs as compared with 35 percent for the same food 10 years earlier.

Farm subsidies have contributed to the improvement in the quality and purity of our foods. They have helped to conserve our productive soil resources. Part of our farm subsidies have been used to offset the economic hardships which farmers otherwise would suffer from overrapid technological advance.

Until we end all forms of subsidies, or until the American farmers can control their production and the wholesale price, farm subsidies should be continued.

*Merwin Coad*  
Merwin Coad (D)  
Member of Congress from 6th District of Iowa



**(CON)** It is becoming increasingly apparent that the only solution to the pesky farm problem is to terminate present Federal farm programs. We must free farmers of acreage limitations. We must let farm products seek their own price level in a free market. We must give farmers the freedom to compete within their industry, just as other businessmen and workers compete. And what is the alternative? The *Farm Journal* recently polled the agricultural economists at every one of our land-grant colleges. Four out of five of them replied that laws further hamstringing the free market would ruin the farmer, the consumer, and the Nation. Laws have not solved and cannot solve the farm problem.

Government intervention has resulted in an artificial agriculture economy. We have \$10 billion worth of farm commodities in storage. We're spending \$7 billion annually, which has the direct effect of creating more surplus which in turn must be stored away. And in continuing acreage limitations and subsidies, we are encouraging too many people to stay in the farming business.

About 20 million Americans live on farms. But only about 1,600,000 of these are engaged in commercial farming. The balance hold down full-time or part-time jobs in industry or commerce. Obviously, not everybody who lives in the country is a farmer, but apparently most of them are voters. Politicians who represent farm areas consistently refuse to face up to realities, even when confronted with evidence that real farmers dislike Government controls and subsidy programs.

A national farm paper polled its subscribers last spring. Fifty-five percent of those replying voted for "no supports; no price floors; free markets; get the Government clear out"; 23% voted for more moderate supports or emergency programs only; 22% favored present Federal programs. Polls taken in urban areas indicate that town and city dwellers are overwhelmingly opposed to farm subsidies.

The American people in all walks of life are fed up with all the farm spending programs. When will Congress respond to the will of the people? Only when forced to do so by aroused and activated public opinion.

*Edgar W. Hiestand*  
Edgar W. Hiestand (R)  
Member of Congress from 21st District of California





A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

### HOW NEW PENSION LAW AFFECTS WIDOWS, CHILDREN OF DECEASED VETERANS OF WW2 AND KOREA:

The new vets pension law has meaning to all war vets, their families, survivors.

It doesn't go into effect until next July 1...By then we will have reviewed the whole thing, in easy installments.

The timing makes it important to publish, first, what the new law means to widows and children of deceased WW2 and Korea vets, who died of non-service causes.

Great numbers of them will be eligible for a pension for the first time, after next July....Reason?...Until now, widows & children of deceased WW2 and Korea vets couldn't get a pension unless the breadwinner had had a service-connected disability.

Now that restriction is removed, and income is the only major factor.

In fact, WW2 and Korea widows may start applying to the VA for pension now, one of the few classes of people affected by the new law who may do so this early...It will take a lot of time to get the word to them.

A childless widow should apply if her income isn't over \$1800...Pension can range from \$60 down to \$25 a month, depending on income.

A widow with minor child of vet should apply if her income isn't over \$3,000 a year...Pension can range from \$75 down to \$40 per month, depending on income--with \$15 extra for each additional minor child.

A remarried widow isn't eligible.

If mother is dead, or has remarried, minor children can get pension in their own right...Single child rates flat pension of \$35 a month, if his unearned income isn't over \$1800...With more than one child, add \$15 for each and split total among them...What minor children earn themselves doesn't count against them.

Naturally, widows or children of WW2 and Korea vets who have already qualified for pension because breadwinner had service disability aren't discussed here...They can elect to come under the new law, but can't apply yet.

VA can disqualify widows, children if they have large amounts of property, but home, furniture, auto and usual personal belongings don't count here.

We omit technicalities which might disqualify a few, as it's always better to apply if income is within limits and leave technicalities to the experts.

The important point now is for Legionnaires to alert all WW2 and Korea widows (unremarried) to see the post service officer now, if their income is within the limits stated here, if they get no pension or compensation now.

### VET WANTS OLD ARMY STRAIGHT RAZOR: ANOTHER WANTS DATA FROM SAVO ISLAND VETS FOR BOOK:

"Newsletter" breaks a rule herewith to ask anyone who may have an Army straight razor of the sort issued to recruits before WW1, to donate it to T. B. Allen, 4810 Excelsior Boulevard, Minneapolis 16, Minn.... Normally we don't publish requests to help readers with their hobbies, there being far too many...In this instance, Mr. Allen has exhausted every other resource, including a search by his senior Senator via the Army, the Navy and the Smithsonian Institution, and his collection of male toilet articles down through the centuries is conspicuous for its lack of the pre-WW1 Army-issue razor.

We do help authors of war histories to contact vets who can give them info...A new book on the battle of Savo Island, off Guadalcanal, Aug. 9, 1942, is being written by Richard F. Newcomb, 465 Contant Ave., Haworth, N.J.... He would like to hear from men who took part at Savo Island and can add to the fund of personal experiences that will make his history a better one.

### NAVY CAN'T YET PROVIDE KOREA MEDALS FOR DISCHARGED PERSONNEL:

The U.S. Navy is not yet providing the National Defense Service Medal (Korea), or the Korean Service Medal to discharged Naval personnel who are entitled to them...Active



and inactive Naval reservists have been provided the medals, but those completely severed from the Navy must wait...Navy is advising discharges who apply for their medals that it has not yet had the funds to furnish the medals...When and if it gets the money to do the job it will publicize the fact, Navy advises.

### **MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS "PRESUMPTION" BECAME LAW LAST AUGUST:**

One of the many amendments to veteran law which the Legion has long sought went into effect last August 25, when President Eisenhower signed Public Law 96-187.

As a result, multiple sclerosis now has a "three-year presumption of service-connection."

That means that if the disease developed to the point of being 10% disabling in a war veteran within three years of his date of separation from military service, the disease will be deemed service-connected.

However, if there is affirmative evidence that the disease had a different origin, the presumption would not apply.

Medical testimony in favor of the new law had been given to Congress by physicians representing both the Legion and the U.S. Public Health Service.

The general meaning of the law to veterans who developed multiple sclerosis at least 10% disabling within three years of separation is this:

1. Compensation for disability.
2. Top priority VA medical care.
3. Death compensation and indemnity to widows and minor children of such vets who subsequently died of the multiple sclerosis.

### **VETS WHO LACK HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMAS MAY TAKE TESTS AND BE CERTIFIED IN SEVERAL OF THE STATES:**

Veterans (and others too) who failed to graduate from high school but now wish they had, can, in several states, be certified as having the equivalent of a high school education by passing a series of tests... "Newsletter" has checked this opportunity in New Jersey...suggests such vets in other states inquire of their local high schools or state education departments to see what's available there.

Here's how it works in New Jersey:

An adult over 20 years old who didn't finish (or even go to) high school may apply to take the tests...Fee \$5...When tests are scheduled, he goes to his nearest testing center and takes a series of 5 tests over two

days...An average grade of 45 and none lower than 35 will get him a certificate from the State Education Dep't which is the "legal equivalent of a high school diploma."

The tests are the General Educational Development Tests developed by the Armed Forces...If a vet took these tests in the Armed Forces, he can arrange to have the Armed Forces grades sent to the State Education Dep't, and get the certificate if his grades met the State standards.

Complete details are available in a pamphlet which any New Jersey vet can get from his local high school by asking for info on "high school equivalent testing."

This certification differs from other types in that no particular classes or hours of study are required, the test grades are it...Period.

### **NEW ARMY WW2 HISTORY TELLS HOW WE BY-PASSED JAP BASTION OF RABAU:**

Latest volume of the Army's big series of WW2 histories is "Cartwheel--the Reduction of Rabaul."

This is the Army's 418-page story of the Southwest Pacific campaigns (after Guadalcanal) in the Central Solomons, eastern New Guinea and the Admiralties, by which the great Japanese bastion of Rabaul on New Britain was reduced and by-passed in 1943-44.

The action begins with the decision to take Munda airstrip on New Georgia; and the Huon Peninsula on New Guinea, as the first steps to seizing Rabaul...It ends with the tale of the "scouting party" of the 1st Cavalry, followed by the 40th Seabees, which grabbed the Admiralties, by-passed Rabaul.

Among the many actions detailed are those at these familiar Southwest Pacific places: Rendova; Munda; Enogai; Vella Lavella; Bougainville; Lae; Salamaua; Markham Valley; Finschafen; Woodlark; Arawe; Kiriwina; Cape Gloucester; Saidor; Goodenough; Los Negros; Manus.

The action exactly parallels the Navy volume "Breaking the Bismarcks Barrier" (Prof. Samuel Eliot Morison, Little Brown & Co.).

"Cartwheel--The Reduction of Rabaul" is well-mapped, well-indexed, well-illustrated, well-told...It was prepared for the Army by John Miller, Jr....It is one of the huge series called "United States Army in World War II" and of a subseries called "The War in the Pacific"...This volume can be purchased from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C....\$5.25.



DECEMBER 1959

## Nat'l Executive Committee Acts On Internal-External Matters

The 40&8 membership eligibility rule, the 1961 National Convention in Denver and an administrative change in the American Legion Life Insurance Plan were major matters taken up at the annual three-day fall meetings of The American Legion's National Executive Committee held in Indianapolis, Oct. 7-9.

Also sharing the attention of the policy-making committeemen during the meetings were the standing commission and committee reports given by the various national chairmen, and the adoption of over 30 resolutions dealing with internal and external matters of the Legion.

An aftermath of the Minneapolis-St. Paul national convention, the 40&8 membership eligibility rule touched off the most spirited debate of the sessions. In the end, the NEC concurred in plans of Nat'l Cmdr Martin B. McKneally to take any and all measures he may deem necessary in order "to eliminate the word 'white' from the eligibility clause of the 40&8's national constitution." (See story on page 28).

A departure from the accepted system for housing delegates at the 1961 national convention scheduled to be held in Denver, Colo., was tentatively approved.

During his report to the NECmen, Harry Foster (Calif.), 1959 Chmn of the Legion's Nat'l Convention Commission, asked Nat'l Convention Director William Miller to give a verbal report on a personal study he had made in the city of Denver relative to the housing facilities there.

According to Miller, if the present housing system were used at Denver — based on the highest percentage quota of membership attained — the large delegations would have to be split up into possibly three or four groups.

Most of Denver's housing is in smaller units. Big hotels are not plentiful, Miller noted.

He had previously discussed this same housing problem with the Department Commanders and Adjutants who had had their own meetings several days prior to the NEC meetings.

A suggested plan was proposed at that time which would modify the present plan for the Denver convention only. This plan was to give a housing priority to the first ten departments who attained the highest percentage quota of membership on the deadline date of May 1, 1961 and then to house the remaining departments on a delegate-size basis.

Final decision will be made at the May 1960 meeting of the NEC on the Denver housing plan.

In his report on The American Legion Life Insurance Plan, Jerome Duggan, (Mo.), chairman of the Special American Legion Life Insurance Committee, requested approval to negotiate a contract with an insurance broker to administer the program for National Hq.

The NEC adopted a resolution which would empower the national organization of The American Legion to execute such documents as may be necessary to carry out the report of the Insurance Committee.

Under the new setup, a Legion insur-

ance director would administer the insurance division out of a Chicago broker's office. This would *not* affect the mailing address for insurance renewal payments by Legionnaires for 1960, due before Dec. 31.

### Commission Reports

Highlights from the reports of the Legion's 12 standing national commissions to the NEC follow:

#### Americanism

Chmn James F. Daniel, Jr. (S.C.) reported:

18,596 school medal awards were given by 16,947 posts from Aug. 3, 1958 through July 22, 1959.

More than 350,000 high school students participated in the 1959 Nat'l High School Oratorical Contests.

More than 20,000 high school juniors attended 49 Boys State sessions sponsored by Departments in 1959.

More than 182,000 boys are enrolled in American Legion sponsored Boy Scout troops.

Membership in the Sons of The American Legion stands at 11,709.

It was the consensus of this Commission that a nat'l Legion Americanism Conference in 1960 would be more appropriate than 12 regional conferences as recommended in 1957.

#### Public Relations

Chmn James V. Demarest (N.Y.) reported:

News coverage of the national convention held in the Twin Cities broke all recent records.

Radio and TV coverage also at peak. Legion movie "We Who Serve" screened on 403 of the nation's total 501 TV stations during 1959 and reached an estimated viewing audience of 10,500,000.

Plans already underway with CBS for  
(Continued on page 30)



The National Executive Committee in session, Oct. 8, 1959.



## Legion Gave 40&8 Until November 26 To Remove Illegal Membership Provision

The elected national head of the 40&8, John Hobbie of Kansas; and the national legal counsel of the 40&8, George Boland of Nebraska; and the national secretary of the 40&8, Charles Ardery of Indiana; have been notified by The American Legion to eliminate the word "white" from the membership restrictions of the 40&8 by Nov. 26, on the basis that that restriction is illegal.

Formal notice was sent the 40&8 officials on Oct. 27 by the Legion's National Judge Advocate, Ralph Gregg, acting as the Legion's and the Commander's legal counsel.

The formal notice gave 30 days from then for compliance, before the Legion would carry out enforcement provisions of its own. The notice was based on a resolution passed by the Legion's National Executive Committee on Oct. 8.

In that resolution the NEC said that it:

"...concurs in the contemplated plans of the National Commander, for and on behalf of The American Legion, to take any and all measures he deems necessary to eliminate the word 'white' from the eligibility clause of the National Constitution of the 40&8, including (but not limited to) the withdrawal of the use by the 40&8 of the name 'American Legion' and 'The American Legion'."

The same day (Oct. 8), National Commander McKneally had sent a copy of the NEC resolution to the 40&8 officials, and asked them to comply with its intent without delay. The more formal notice was sent when the Commander was advised by the 40&8 officials that they were "convinced" that the right of the 40&8 to restrict membership on a racial basis was "legal and valid."

For the benefit of Legionnaires and 40&8ers, here is the background:

The American Legion's constitution, in recognizing the 40&8 as a subsidiary, requires that 40&8 members be members of The American Legion in good standing. The 40&8 constitution adds a provision not included in the Legion's own constitution nor authorized in the Legion's corporate charter from Congress. It limits 40&8 membership to "white males."

In the Legion, no national rules compel local units to accept or reject members from among patriotic war veterans who served honorably without reservation.

From among such veterans, each post is the judge of its own membership.

The 40&8, however, denies membership to Legionnaires in good standing if

they are not "white"—and local Voitures are forbidden by a national 40&8 rule from enrolling non-white Legionnaires, should they desire to do so.

The Legion's National Convention last August took two decisive actions on this question. That was five years after the problem was first called to the attention of a national convention in 1954, during which time the 40&8 leadership had taken no action itself.

The 1959 Legion convention, in unanimously adopting a report of its Constitution and By-Laws committee, declared the "white" restriction of the 40&8 to be illegal.

In a further action, the 1959 convention called on the Legion's top executives to seek the "sympathetic support of the 40&8" to remedy the illegal situation.

It rejected — on a close roll-call vote — a stronger resolution by which the convention would have settled the matter on the spot without further attempts at seeking cooperation from the 40&8 nat'l leaders.

The Legion was widely condemned in the press for not having passed the stronger resolution then.

Elected National Commander at the same convention, Martin B. McKneally, of New York, pledged himself in his acceptance speech to carry out the mandates of the convention.

In September, he appointed a special Legion committee to seek the "sympathetic support of the 40&8," and asked the 40&8 to appoint a companion body.

Commander McKneally named NECman James E. Powers of Georgia as his chairman; along with Past Nat'l Commander J. Addison Wagner of Michigan and NECman Alfred P. Chamie of California.

The 40&8 named a committee composed of three past national heads of the 40&8: John Conny of Illinois (formerly of North Dakota); George Boland of Nebraska and William Schlupp of Illinois.

The two committees met at Indianapolis in September, with Fred Feucker, Department Adjutant of Washington taking Chamie's place on the Legion committee. Personal affairs prevented Chamie from attending.

When the regular fall meeting of the Legion's National Executive Committee met at Indianapolis a few days later, Commander McKneally relinquished the chair to tender a special report on the 40&8 difficulty.

*(Continued on page 30)*

## PARADES & BEAUTIES: Again In 1960?➔

When the Legion's Department of Mississippi makes a vow, the other Departments should take heed — seriously.

A year ago, when Miss Mary Ann Mobley of Brandon came away from the Atlantic City pageant as Miss America of 1959, Mississippi Legionnaires swore they'd lead the big Legion parade at August's Nat'l Convention in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn., with Miss Mobley on the lead float.

It is now history that Mississippi made good on the boast. When America's biggest parade swung down Minneapolis' Nicollet Ave., Miss Mobley, bedecked with huge butterfly wings, was at the head of it, riding on a colorful float.

In order to bring about this feat though, the Mississippi Legion had to produce more increase over its last 4-year-average membership than any other state.

Throwing their support behind this major effort to bring unlimited favorable publicity to Mississippi were bank presidents, newspaper editors, radio and TV stations. Whole communities banded together in a common cause.

Even Governor J. P. Coleman gave his hearty support. He sent a personal letter to all post commanders urging them to make an extra effort in building up Legion membership.

Posters of Mary Ann were displayed in store windows and service stations throughout the state in connection with the all-out Legion membership drive.

Public spirited citizens boosted the campaign before their civic clubs. And some of these clubs adopted this "promote Mississippi" campaign as their special project for 1959.

Membership quotas were completely forgotten as posts set out to exceed their previous all-time high marks.

Throughout the year, Mississippi was in the thick of a neck and neck race with South Dakota, New Mexico and Louisiana. On May 1 (the deadline date), Mississippi reported a membership of 31,600 as compared to a four-year-average of 26,243.

The increase of 118% easily topped the nearest rival, South Dakota, which had a 105% increase. This was by far enough for Mississippi to lead the parade.

Now with another Mississippi beauty, Lynda Lee Mead of Natchez, reigning as Miss America of 1960, the Department of Mississippi has already announced that it again plans to lead The American Legion National Convention Parade in Miami Beach next October.

In this case, will history repeat itself? Mississippi answers quickly with an emphatic YES!



# Mississippi Legion Lovelies



Mississippi beauties, Lynda Lee Mead of Natchez (left), Miss America of 1960, and her predecessor, Mary Ann Mobley of Brandon (right), Miss America of 1959.



This float, with Miss America of 1959 aboard, led the Twin Cities parade.



Convention welcome for Mary Ann by the Lumberton High School Majorettes.



Sandra Scarbrough and her 2 attendants, Julie Crawford and Sky Craft, add beauty to Miss Hospitality float.



Betty Head of Gulfport and Joyce Halat of Biloxi adorn the Gulf Coast float sponsored by Post 119 & Post 33.



## 40&amp;8 MEMBERSHIP PROVISION

*(Continued from page 28)*

The meeting of the Legion and 40&8 committees had been fruitless, he said. The 40&8 committee had adopted "a passive attitude toward the problem." The solution to the illegality urged by the convention had been tried without result.

In view of the other finding of the convention — the illegality of the 40&8 constitution — Commander McKneally asked the NEC to concur in plans to correct the situation by other means.

Basing his request entirely on legal grounds, McKneally called on National Judge Advocate Ralph Gregg to give the NEC a lengthy review of the legal aspects.

Legal analysis fully confirmed the convention's action, Gregg reported. The 40&8, as a subsidiary of the Legion could not invoke membership restrictions that go beyond the constitution and charter of the parent organization, he said.

The specific 40&8 restriction that distinguishes among war veterans and Legionnaires by race, is also in violation of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and is probably in violation of the 40&8's corporate charter in the state of Indiana, Gregg noted.

He warned that both the Legion and the 40&8 are liable to legal actions against them by state attorneys general.

Funds to serve disabled war veterans, granted to the Legion by some of the states, are in jeopardy so long as the 40&8 illegality exists, he said.

Gregg noted that there is danger of intervention by the attorney general in California at present in a legal action arising from suspension of a Voiture's charter. The Voiture took in a war veteran and Legionnaire of Chinese extraction, for which the national 40&8 revoked its charter.

"The 40&8 has exceeded the authorization given by the Congress of the United States to The American Legion under its act of incorporation," Gregg said.

In the debate that followed, members of the NEC went beyond the legal questions.

Thomas W. Miller, Nevada NECman who secured the Legion's charter from Congress in 1919, noted that since 1954 at least the Legion had received a bad press and a bad reputation for the 40&8's blanket discrimination against non-white Legionnaire war veterans.

The failure of the 1959 national convention to take final decisive action on the spot resulted, said Miller, in bad nationwide publicity for the Legion that smothered reports of the great work of the Legion in its major programs that

came out of the same convention.

"How," asked Miller, "can a subsidiary organization find members of this executive committee itself ineligible for membership?"

He indicated National Executive Committeeman Wallace C. S. Young of Hawaii, and Alternate National Executive Committeeman Soleng Tom of Arizona, both U.S. war veterans and Legionnaires of Chinese extraction, and both prominent leaders of the Legion in their States.

Joe Matthews, Texas NECman and a former head of the 40&8 in his state, spoke against the resolution, asking for more time for the 40&8 to clean its own house. "The national 40&8 committee that met at the Commander's request wasn't representative of the grass roots 40&8," said Matthews.

NECman William Stern, North Dakota, took issue with Matthews, saying that the 40&8 committee that had failed to act was representative of the national 40&8.

Two other NEC members spoke against the resolution, George T. Lewis of Tennessee and Ralph Godwin of Mississippi. Each said that strong action forcing the hand of the 40&8 on a racial question would hurt the Legion in the South.

NECman Walter Alessandroni, of Pennsylvania, told the NEC that all issues except the legal one were beside the point. A national convention, he said, had held the 40&8 membership requirement to be illegal. The National Judge Advocate had confirmed that finding. The NEC and the National Commander as the responsible heads of the Legion had no choice but to end the illegality as quickly as possible, said Alessandroni. "We are either for law and order or against it." Both the Legion and the 40&8 are open to "grave legal consequences" so long as the illegality continues, he said.

Past National Commander Preston J. Moore of Oklahoma, likewise stressed that the issue was 40&8 conformity with the constitution of The American Legion.

On a voice vote, the resolution giving National Commander McKneally concurrence to use "any and all measures" to bring a speedy end to the illegality passed overwhelmingly.

What next?

The 40&8 can declare the 'white' clause null and void by executive action of its Chef de Chemin de Fer, John Hobbie. The Legion's convention action in declaring the clause illegal frees him from the delays that normally go with altering a constitution. It is never necessary to legislate against what is illegal.

What if the 40&8 does not act?

The Legion may withdraw the use of the Legion name and emblem from the 40&8. This would, in effect, put the 40&8 outside The American Legion.

Voitures could not legally use the Legion name, nor sell the Legion emblem.

However, the wearing of the Legion emblem by individual 40&8ers would not be affected. Their status in the Legion would be the same as that of all other Legionnaires.

A United Press International story following the NEC action stated that the NEC would "compel the 40&8 to accept Negroes."

The NEC action would do no such thing. It would not compel any Voiture to accept redheads, blonds, brunettes, Navy chiefs, Negroes, Chinese, ball-players, whites, major generals or any other special class, race, occupation, religion or other sub-category of the human race.

The Legion action *would* compel the 40&8 to let each Voiture make up its own mind which Legionnaires it would like to have in, exactly as all Legion posts today may make up their own minds which veterans of honorable war service they wish.

## NAT'L EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

*(Continued from page 27)*

"Religious Emphasis" simulcast in early 1960.

New American Legion Mercury Awards to important agencies of public information will be continued.

**Rehabilitation**

Chmn Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.) reported:

Advocated the establishment of a "Balanced Hospital Communities" program — a system of Veterans Administration care and treatment in line with present day living.

Asked for legislation to authorize VA to construct and maintain five convalescent cottages, on a pilot study basis, to be used for the use of hospital and domiciliary care of war veterans.

**National Security**

Chmn Robert H. Bush (Iowa), reported:

Expand the National Security program at Post and Departmental level.

Carry on an active National Security information program.

Secord Air Force Vice Chief of Staff Curtis LeMay's critical statement decrying the value of our reserve military forces and the National Guard.

**Economic**

Chmn Everett Richaud (La.), reported:

Encourages more intensified promotion at Department level of "National  
*(Continued on page 33)*



# An Invitation

from your publisher  
to serve on  
The American Legion Magazine's  
Research Panel

From time to time we at The American Legion Magazine have questions which we would like to ask our readers. In order to do this, we are setting up a Reader Panel so that we can write to you and find out your interests and opinions on a variety of subjects.

If you would like to assist us and receive these questionnaires occasionally, please answer the few basic questions below and send this form along today. All we ask is your assurance in answering future questionnaires promptly and completely. (*Either husband or wife may participate.*) We believe that those of you who are selected for The American Legion Magazine Panel will enjoy working with us. Many thanks. Just mail to:

JAMES F. O'NEIL, PUBLISHER  
THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE  
P. O. BOX 1190  
GRAND CENTRAL STATION  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

-----All of this information will be kept strictly confidential-----

**1 Where do you live?**

- ☐ Own home  
☐ Rent home  
☐ Rent apartment  
☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**2 Legionnaire's marital status:**

- ☐ Married  
☐ Single  
☐ Widowed  
☐ Divorced or Separated

Number of children in immediate household: \_\_\_\_\_

Ages of each child \_\_\_\_\_

**3 What was the last grade of school that Legionnaire completed?**

- ☐ College graduate  
☐ Part college  
☐ High school graduate  
☐ Part high school  
☐ 8th grade or less

**4 Legionnaire's Age:** \_\_\_\_\_

Wife's age: (If married) \_\_\_\_\_

**5 Do you or does anyone else in your immediate household own an automobile?**

- ☐ Yes ☐ No  
If 'Yes' how many cars? \_\_\_\_\_

**6 Please tell us in the spaces below the following information about each car.**

Make of car	Year model of car	Was it bought:	
		New	Used
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**7 What is Legionnaire's occupation?**

\_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
position kind of business

Mr. (circle one)

Mrs.

Name Miss \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Zone \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

-----CUT ALONG DOTTED LINE-----



# THE 41st NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION



**Martin B. McKneally**  
Nat'l Cmdr

**H**ERE ARE the members of the Nat'l Executive Committee of The American Legion for 1959-60. These 65 members include 58 from the state and foreign departments elected by their department conventions, and the 7 elected

nat'l officers — Nat'l Cmdr, 5 Nat'l Vice Cmdrs, and the Nat'l Chaplain. The Nat'l Cmdr is chairman of the NEC.

In addition, the 30 living Past National Commanders are members without vote.



**Rabbi Robert Kahn**  
Nat'l Chaplain



**Willard Brandt**  
Nat'l Vice Cmdr



**William Brennan, Jr.**  
Nat'l Vice Cmdr



**A. Layman Harman**  
Nat'l Vice Cmdr



**Nate V. Keller**  
Nat'l Vice Cmdr



**Charles McGonegal**  
Nat'l Vice Cmdr



**Hugh W. Overton**  
Alabama



**Herald E. Stringer**  
Alaska



**Calvin R. Sanders**  
Arizona



**Ahe J. Davidson**  
Arkansas



**Alfred P. Chamie**  
California



**John B. Finucane**  
Canada



**William R. Egan**  
Colorado



**Joseph G. Leonard**  
Connecticut



**Garland Bloodsworth**  
Delaware



**John J. Finn**  
Dist. of Columbia



**E. Meade Wilson**  
Florida



**Sedley Peck**  
France



**James E. Powers**  
Georgia



**Wallace C. S. Young**  
Hawaii



**Hawley Atkinson**  
Idaho



**Omar McMackin**  
Illinois



**Ferd Badt**  
Indiana



**Donald E. Johnson**  
Iowa



**H. Armand de Masi**  
Italy



**Harold Hollis**  
Kansas



**Darrell B. Hancock**  
Kentucky



**Albert V. La Biche**  
Louisiana



**Anthony J. Rumo**  
Maine



**David L. Brigham**  
Maryland



**Gabriel T. Olga**  
Massachusetts



**William J. Seihert**  
Mexico



**Thomas Rounell**  
Michigan



**Daniel J. Foley**  
Minnesota



**Ralph M. Godwin**  
Mississippi



**William J. Kenney**  
Missouri



**John S. Wulf, Jr.**  
Montana



**John E. Curtiss**  
Nebraska



**Thomas W. Miller**  
Nevada



**Floyd J. Daley**  
New Hampshire



**William G. McKinley**  
New Jersey



**Dr. D. H. Reed**  
New Mexico



**Louis E. Drago**  
New York



**Tim T. Craig**  
North Carolina



**William Stern**  
North Dakota



**Edward J. Sklenicka**  
Ohio



**Coleman Nolen**  
Oklahoma



**Karl L. Wagner**  
Oregon



**Claude E. Campbell**  
Panama Canal Zone



**Walter Alessandroni**  
Pennsylvania



**Robert O. Phillips**  
Philippines



**Gilberto M. Font**  
Puerto Rico



**John A. Ryer**  
Rhode Island



**E. Roy Stone, Jr.**  
South Carolina



**Earl E. Hoelscher**  
South Dakota



**George T. Lewis**  
Tennessee



**Joe L. Matthews**  
Texas



**Clark Cheney**  
Utah



**J. Raymond McGinn**  
Vermont



**L. Eldon James**  
Virginia



**Lang Armstrong**  
Washington



**Leonal O. Bickel**  
West Virginia



**William J. Haese**  
Wisconsin



**F. W. Bartling**  
Wyoming



## NAT'L EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 30)

Employ the Physically Handicapped Week" (Oct.) and "Employ the Older Worker Week" (May).

Cites necessary action needed to assure a continued flow of GI loan money and an orderly termination of the program for WW2 veterans.

### Finance

Chmn Harold Redden (Mass.) reported:

Budget of \$5,966,984.00 submitted and approved for 1960 — \$3,009.00 less than the 1959 budget.

### Foreign Relations

Chmn Addison P. Drummond (Fla.), reported:

In addition to resolutions for adoption . . . the Commission recommended rejection of certain resolutions pertaining to international relations which would either prove detrimental to the best interests of the U.S., be economically unsound or not germane to established aims of The American Legion.

### Internal Affairs

Vice Chmn Max R. Brents (Calif.) reported:

Discussed matters relating to (1) recognition of the origin of the G.I. Bill of Rights, (2) a commemorative stamp issue in honor of General John J. Pershing, (3) modification of compulsory retirement age of national employees, (4) inauguration of a Legion "Man of the Year" Award and (5) the feasibility of creating a permanent Legion commission on problems of the aged.

### Legislative

Chmn Jerome Duggan (Mo.) reported:

Continue efforts to have a Veterans Affairs Committee created in the U. S. Senate.

Encourage more subscriptions to National Legislative Bulletin.

National Legislative Meetings — Statler Hotel, Washington, D.C., Feb. 16-18, 1960.

### Publications

James F. O'Neil (N.H.) publisher of The American Legion Magazine reported on business affairs of this magazine. He also:

Urged promotion of non-membership subscriptions in schools, libraries and other places of public traffic.

### Child Welfare

Chmn Arthur W. Wilkie (Ind.) reported:

Major objectives for 1960 include: Sponsorship of low cost polio vaccine clinics by American Legion Posts.

Cooperation by Posts with local associations for retarded children and other interested community groups in the development of special education and training facilities.

## Resolutions Adopted

Following is a digest of the resolutions adopted by the NEC:

#1. Recommends revisions in *Sons of The American Legion Squadron Handbook*.

#2. Pays special tribute to the Boy Scouts of America during 1960 — their 50th Anniversary.

#3 & #4. Urges amendment to certain American Legion Junior Baseball eligibility rules.

#5. Denounces the World Youth Festival and the U.S. Festival Committee as being Communistic.

#6. Urges passage of H.R. 6393, "Defense Facilities Protection Act" of 1959.

#7. Supports the efforts of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization to increase the emergency civil defense capabilities of state and local governments.

#8. Reaffirms the Legion's support for retention of well balanced military forces.

#9. Solicits the aid of the nation's food industry to manufacture and sell food and drug survival kits for civil defense purposes.

#11. Supports increased capability in chemical, biological and radiological warfare.

#12. Urges that the Universal Military Training and Service Act be amended to provide that eligible selectees, not previously in military service, shall be liable for service in any civil defense activity.

#13. Recommends changes to national contests rules as asked by the Nat'l Contests Supervisory Committee.

#14. Supports legislation to extend educational assistance to the orphans of veterans who had served on duty since the termination date of the Korean Conflict.

#15. Reaffirms Legion's position in supporting a strong National Guard and Reserve program.

#16. Specifies the requirements, provisions and conditions for national convention cities.

#17. Cites the Ford Motor Company for its material contribution to the success of the 1959 National Convention.

#19. Urges the issuance of a commemorative postage stamp honoring General John J. Pershing.

#20. Extends appreciation to the American Legion Auxiliary for its cooperation in supporting Legion programs.

#21. Urges appropriation of necessary funds to permit orderly and continuous operation of VA facilities at maximum capacity.

#22. Urges amendatory legislation in the death pension award system for widows and orphans of WW1, WW2 and Korean veterans.

#23. Urges legislation to increase compensation rates for surviving dependents of WW1, WW2, and Korean veterans.

#24. Urges such off-year census counts of war veteran population as necessary for current information purposes.

#25. Urges the establishment of balanced hospital communities by the Veterans Administration.

#26. Recommends the instigation of an informational campaign on the Veterans' Pension Act of 1959.

#27. Urges the construction of a 200-bed VA hospital at Las Vegas, Nev.

#28. Suggests that any pending peacetime service readjustment benefits which may be authorized by Congress should be charged to the Armed Forces budget and not to the VA budget.

#29. Deals with a legal case in supporting the intent of the Veterans Preference Act.

#31. Authorizes an increase in group life insurance coverage for Nat'l employees.

#33. Authorizes an administrative change in the operation of The American Legion Life Insurance Plan for Legion members.

Unnumbered. Authorizes the Nat'l Cmdr to examine the feasibility of establishing an American Legion university to be known as the University of The American Legion.

## Other Business

There were other business matters and actions which took place during the NEC meeting. These included:

● The appearance of Mrs. Alexander H. Gray (Tenn.), Nat'l Auxiliary President, and John Hobbie (Kan.), Chef de Chemin de Fer of the Forty & Eight, on the first day. Both pledged the whole hearted support of their respective or-

(Continued on next page)

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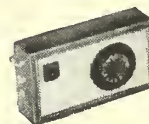


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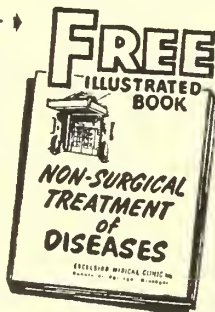
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## NEWS

ganizations to The American Legion and its programs during 1960.

● Reappointment of the following national officers was confirmed: Mrs. Charles A. (Emily) Herbert (N. J.), Nat'l Historian; Francis Polen (Ind.), Nat'l Treasurer; and Ralph B. Gregg (Ind.), Nat'l Judge Advocate.

● A report and resolution dealing with the canceling of Department Emblem Divisions and Franchised Dealers were tabled until May 1960.

● A \$1,000 oil painting of George Washington was presented to The American Legion by H. Armand de Masi of New York (NEC-Italy), on behalf of the artist, Prof. Anna Buchignagni Aloisi of Port Washington, N. Y., in memory of her husband, Alfred L. Aloisi, a founder and past vice commander of the Legion's Department of Italy.

● Winners of the 1959 Nat'l Post History Contest were announced as follows: Type I: First — Joseph M. Neel, Jr., Post 3, Macon, Ga. Second — Hamilton Township Post 31, Yardville, N. J. Third — Air Service Post 501, New York City. Honorable Mention — Wilber V. Pierce Post 3, Farmington, N. M. and Kirby Steward Post 24, Bradenton, Fla.

Type II: First — Stolley-Anderson Post 1022, Chicago, Ill. Second — Rocky Boy Post 132, Box Elder, Mont.

● The NEC Spring meetings were set for May 4-5, 1960.

● The NEC approved the following as chairmen of the Legion's nat'l commissions and their subcommittees. Commissions are listed in boldface — committees under them in *italics*.

**Americanism** — James F. Daniel, Jr. (S.C.).

*Accident Prevention* — John E. Coyne (La.).

*Boys State* — Charles Hamilton (Mo.).

*Counter-Subversive Activities* — Dr. J. E. Martie (Nev.).

*Marksanship* — Herbert Burnsed (Ga.).

*Religions Emphasis* — Rabbi Robert I. Kahn (Tex.).

*Sons of The American Legion* — Al W. Leonhard (Ill.).

*Child Welfare* — Percy A. Lemoine (La.).

*Education and Scholarship* — Morris Nooner (Ill.).

*Convention* — James V. Demarest (N.Y.).

*Contests Supervisory* — Richard H. Viancour (D.C.).

*Distinguished Guests* — A. L. Starshak (Ill.).

*Transportation* — W. N. Pippin (Del.).

*Economic* — Robert H. Hazen (Oreg.).

*Agricultural and Conservation* — David L. Bush (Idaho).

*Employment* — J. Edward Walter (Md.).

*Housing* — Sylvan King (D.C.).

*Labor Relations* — Alvah Deweese (Calif.).

*Veterans Preference* — Raymond R. McEvoy (Mass.).

**Finance** — Harold P. Redden (Mass.).

*Emblem* — Julius Levy (Pa.).

*Investments Policy* — A. E. McCormick (N.J.).

*Overseas Graves Decoration Trnst* — Martin B. McKneally (N.Y.).

**Foreign Relations** — Emilio S. Iglesias (Vt.).

*Inter-American* — Warren H. Atherton (Calif.).

**Internal Affairs** — Herbert J. Jacobi (D.C.).

*Constitution and By-Laws* — Halsey W. Stickel (N.J.).

*Graves Registration and Memorial* — Gordan Ward Thomas (Ill.).

*Membership and Post Activities* — Robert E. Gates (Ind.).

*Pilgrimage* — Steward W. Parker (Md.).

*Resolutions Assignment* — Charles W. Griffith (S.C.).

*Trophies, Awards and Ceremonials* — Robert H. Lounsbury (Iowa).

*Group Insurance* — Jerome F. Duggan (Mo.).

**Legislative** — Jerome F. Duggan (Mo.).

**Publications** — Donald R. Wilson (W. Va.).

**Public Relations** — C. D. DeLoach (D.C.).

**Rehabilitation** — Robert M. McCurdy (Calif.).

*Rehabilitation Insurance Advisory Board* — Milo J. Warner (Ohio).

*Rehabilitation Medical Advisory Board* — Dr. Winfred Overholser (D.C.).

**National Security** — Addison P. Drummond (Fla.).

*Aeronautics and Space* — Dr. W. J. Danforth (Tex.).

*Civil Defense* — David Aronberg (Ky.).

*Merchant Marine* — Henry C. Parke (N.Y.).

*Military Affairs* — William C. Doyle (N.J.).

*Naval Affairs* — Emmett G. Lenihan (Wash.).

*Law and Order* — Paul S. Kinsey (Ohio).

*Training* — Granville S. Ridley (Tenn.).

*Amateur Radio Network* — Verlin E. Birdsill (Calif.).

## Other Meetings

Several days prior to the NEC meetings, these other meetings of Legion leaders were also held in Indianapolis:

*Nat'l Boys State Conference* (Oct. 2-3) — to exchange views and informa-



tion on the operation of Boys States.

**Third Annual Uniformed Groups Congress** (Oct. 2-4) — open discussion on all matters pertinent to American Legion Uniformed Groups.

**Department Commanders and Adjutants Conference** (Oct. 4-6) — panel discussions, workshops and schools of instruction on general department matters: membership, publications, rehabilitation, Americanism, public relations, national security, child welfare, nat'l field service, emblem sales, Legion life insurance and department administration.

At this conference, the department commanders and adjutants presented to Nat'l Cmdr McKneally pledges to enroll 1,824,375 Legionnaires for 1960 by midnight Dec. 31, 1959. This represents more than two-thirds (67.54%) of the 1960 membership goal of 2,701,087.

### Nat'l Commander Quotes

At a dinner for the NECmen and visiting Legionnaires, held at the Indianapolis Athletic Club on Oct. 8, Nat'l Cmdr McKneally had this to say: "... performance at the Post level is not just the best way — it is the only way to sustain and strengthen the prestige of The American Legion. Prestige builds membership. The organization that is dispirited, disorganized and unproductive can have no prestige. It can have no influence, no leadership, and eventually it can have no membership ...

"Because we do mirror the nation, The American Legion must make itself strong — stronger than ever before, if we are to stand forthright as those who have compassion for the weak, the enslaved, and the downtrodden. Only the strong can be compassionate."

In his closing remarks to the NECmen on the last day of their meeting, Cmdr McKneally charged the Legion leaders with their duties of responsibility when he said: "It's up to you and me to create an image of The American Legion across this land — for us to translate this image so that everyone will know it and applaud it."

### Outfit Reunion

**Pearl Harbor Attack Vets** — (Dec.) contact Edward Broucki, Box 76A, Southampton, Mass.

### Legion Study Course

Want to qualify for a position of leadership in The American Legion — or to do a committee job better? For the 14th time the Nat'l Hq is giving a correspondence course in the Legion's workings. New course starts Jan. 1, and enrollments are now being received. (See coupon below).

More than 48,000 Legionnaires have enrolled in other years.

Enrollees also get permanent possession of their instructional materials — a valuable 6-volume reference library of booklets on Legion structure and workings.

Course, given by American Legion Extension Institute, covers 6 months of home study.

The volumes cover: Legion internal structure; Legion history; Legion law; finance.

Also, membership and post activities; National field service; public relations; subsidiary groups; emblems; publications.

Also, Americanism; youth activities; educational programs; community service; anti-subversive work; foreign relations.

Also, rehabilitation; veterans claims and benefits; federal and state legislative programs; vets employment rights and programs.

Also, national security work relating to the U.S. Armed Forces; and Child Welfare.

Cost: From 1 to 4 enrollments in one order — \$6 each. From 5 to 9 in one order — \$3 each.

10 or more in one order — \$2 each.

Coupon for single order appears on this page. It may be used for multiple orders by attaching list of extra names, with the indicated information for each, and enclosing the correct amount.

#### USE THIS COUPON FOR LEGION CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

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Enclosed is draft for \$6, payable to The American Legion. Enroll me in the 14th term of The American Legion Extension Institute at the address below.

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Legion Post \_\_\_\_\_

(If enrolling more than one person, use special rates cited in story on this page and write out order, listing above info for each enrollee.)

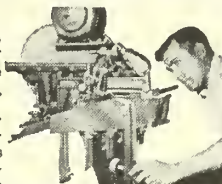
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been so personable, how could they have met and won their victims in the first place? Of course that doesn't mean that every genial gentleman you meet is a potential killer. Or does it?

I also prefer suspense to mystery alone, which, smothered in sex, is today's principal fare. A mystery can be solved quickly by merely picking up a book and reading the last five pages. But suspense is more difficult to achieve, and more rewarding. Even if the audience has known all along who the murderer is, they still enjoy the desire to shout to the other characters: "Watch out for X—he's the one." On my CBS TV opus, I sometimes let the audience actually furnish their own endings. Since I must do 39 of them a year, it won't hurt them to help with an occasional ending.

When you watch today's blatant treatment of crime, especially on television, you come to the inescapable conclusion that there is nothing new about the murder you're seeing except sex. And sex, they tell me, isn't brand new. Many plot and motivation inconsistencies, I suspect, are being neatly covered up by uncovering something. Who's going to worry about proper suspense when an improper exposure is taking command? Is *77 Sunset Strip* a TV title or a piece of action?

I fear that the current preoccupation with sex in crime is something like arsenic. Sex is arsenic? No, only when it's overdone. A man wishing to poison his best friend and yet escape suspicion for his friendly act, may do so by slowly building up an immunity to arsenic by taking increasingly larger doses, starting with a mere pinch. Then he can sit down to a well-laced arsenic *soufflé* with friend and leave the table with only heartburn. The other one will be on his way to the nearest mortuary.

What is the parable here? Simply that we are building up an immunity to sex by absorbing more and more at each viewing. In time, we may regard none of it as exciting unless it's something that would blast a TV station off the air. Satiety is the word, and it *can* happen here.

Speaking of TV, there is the Western which is nudging crime for first place on the 21-inch screens. Sex is a minus quality in them, even if a small *elique* (fact) wants to clothe all animals lest the kid-dies be led astray. Can't you see Trigger dressed in chaps and wearing spurs, to use on Roy?

The closest I've ever come to filming one of these oaters which make up in violence what they lack in sex, even in the four-footed sirens, was an early flop called *The Mountain Eagle*. This was a story about a Tennessee mountain girl, played by that perfect hillbilly, Miss Nita

Naldi, and filmed in the Austrian Tyrol. I have since learned that the Tyrol is not located in the heart of the Tennessee mountains (if I am wrong about this, please notify Messrs. Rand and McNally).

No one is going to find much subtlety in the usual Western. Bodies bite the dust as the cowboy in the black hat meets the brown hats who challenge him. The carcasses clog up Eagle Pass, the good ones finally beat the living daylights out of the bad ones, and The Sons of Something or Other harmonize as the cayuses walk off with the acting honors.

Now mind you, I'm not saying that Hitchcock movies are perfect, or better than anyone else's—I'm not *saying* it. I *am* making a case for any movie which does not rely on violence topped off with whipped sex and a maraschino cherry. Nor are my movies sissified. In that *North By Northwest* movie we filmed a chase over the giant faces on Mt. Rushmore Memorial, those Borglum Presidents chiseled out of the rock face. For years I've yearned to hide a villain in Lincoln's nostril and then let him betray himself with a hearty sneeze. Such *di-does*, however, are not permitted in hal-lowed nostrils, goodness knows.

At the moment, the U.S. is indeed on a hard-knocks-school-of-crime kick—call it half-literate, at best. The British, on the other side, go in for a colorful murder, well-exploited. Conan Doyle comes to mind, also John Buchan, who wrote *The 39 Steps*. You could drive a horse and wagon through Buchan's plots—they aren't all neatly sewn up—but who cares? The French cheered something I did called *Vertigo* that had a morbid flavor that appealed to their more esoteric leanings. Oddly enough, the American moviegoers turned out in droves to see it, despite pannings by U.S. highbrow critics.

Allow me to illustrate the British disregard for a neat plot. *The 39 Steps* was almost finished when my wife pointed out that nowhere in either the novel or the film, were there 39 actual steps, or even one. This was a chance for a mild pun about taking steps to correct it. "We'll put 39 spies in the spy ring," I said, "that's the reason the ring is called *The 39 Steps*."

In that movie, characters roam everywhere, no explanation offered. For example, Robert Donat jumps off a train in the center of the Scottish moors, finds a house (just like that), enters it to learn that he has unerringly selected the house of the master spy.

Naturally the master spy shoots Donat, but Donat walks off Scot-free (I can neither apologize for or avoid puns) and very nonchalant. In the pocket of the

borrowed coat he was wearing, there just happened to be a Bible which had stopped the bullet. Donat smiles at this and says, quietly: "Bible texts which have helped me."

The English like a bit of humor to their film-bread; actually demand it. Let me tell you a story which illustrates their idea of humor. An Englishman was being led to the gallows to be hanged. He looked at the trapdoor of the gallows, which was flimsily constructed, and asked in sudden alarm, "I say, is that thing safe?"

One branch of American, more-robust humor which I applaud is the way both the viewing public and the sponsors have accepted my ribbing of the commercials of a particular CBS, Sunday night TV show whose name shall not escape my lips. I refuse to give the sponsor free publicity here. I can only give you a hint by saying that if an old codger was at the door, you might tell your butler to let the old duffer in.

At any rate, when I say on-air that, "The followin' views are strictly those of the sponsor," people at home laugh, I'm told, and the sponsor *says* he does too. Once during a shipboard story, I said, "I fear we must move to the rail; we are about to have one of our commercials." The *blank* people report sales went up after that, choose to credit me with their rise. I have even gone as far as, "Next week we hope to have an equally fascinatin' commercial for you. And, if time permits, we shall bring you another story."

It was kind of *The American Legion Magazine*, a family book, to open its columns to this highly intelligent discussion of what's fashionable on the various screens we watch. No one believes that what he sees will wreck the country or cause depravity.

The kids manage to sort out the good from the trash, as they always have, as we *did*. What I'm working over here is the salient fact that the hard-boiled private eyes, with their hordes of slinky females, double-mayhem, and stylized musical backgrounds, are serving up an inferior dish of crime entertainment that I wouldn't feed my dog, Philip of Magnessia.

My small crusade probably won't change much; crusades seldom do. What I am counting on is this—that the public will eventually get fed up with sex and violence and revert to sharp suspense and exciting denouements, plus clean humor just for the fun of it.

There's no future for a murder victim. But, let's hope there's a bright future for really good entertainment woven around the murder we all enjoy—someone else's.

THE END





# ROD AND GUN CLUB



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**REMINGTON** has some wonderful guns that would make excellent Christmas presents. There's the model 878A autoloader shotgun. It's gas operated and features light recoil. Capacity: three shots; 12 gauge only. Improved cylinder boring comes in 26-inch length. Modified or full choke available in 28 or 30 inch. Price: \$109.95.

For big-game or varmint shooting there's the model 725 ADL bolt-action, center-fire rifle. This beautiful gun permits either iron or telescopic sights. Fine checkering and selected wood. Chambered for the 222 Remington, the 244 Remington, the 280 Remington, the 270 Winchester, or 30-06 caliber. Adjustable rear sight; five-shot capacity. Round, tapered 22-inch barrel. Price: \$134.95.

And for a lightweight, handsome .22-caliber rifle you can have the four-pound slide-action model 572. It comes in beautiful colors. You can select from buckskin tan, teal wing blue, or crow wing black. Stock is sun grain walnut. Custom step adjustable rear sight. Receiver grooved for tip off mount. Cost: \$62.25.



**TWO WITH SIMILAR IDEAS:** Al. P. Roche, Emmetsburg, Iowa, says it like this: "A short, saber-type hawksaw with pistol grip carried in the same sheath with your hunting knife is easier and lighter to carry than a belt ax and works fine for dressing out game." Lester G. Cottam, P. O. Box 316, Kanab, Utah, says it this way: "For the past three years an item has been in my tackle box, in my hunting knife sheath, with a spare under the seat of my truck. It has been the point of jokes and laughter—until tried by those who doubted its qualities. It is simply a 1/2-inch-wide, 10-inch-long band of saw blade with four teeth per inch of the rip teeth and a handle. I use this tool especially for cutting the brisket and pelvis bones of deer and numerous jobs of limb cutting around camp."

**WE LIKE** the industry, generosity, and thoughtfulness of Legionnaire Harold K. Jensen, 807 Second Ave. N., Mandan, N. Dak. Mr. Jensen spent many months compiling and editing a book entitled *The Best of Dogs in Peace and War*, which sells for \$2. The proceeds all go to the Crippled Children's School, Jamestown, N. Dak. Book may be ordered direct.

**NEW JERSEY'S CONSERVATION** commissioner, Salvatore A. Bontempo, announced that about 5,600 cubic yards of rubble-rock from excavations, plus stone and concrete from demolished buildings, were placed on the ocean floor some 3 1/4 miles off Lavallette, N. J. Skin-divers and biologists from the Marine Fisheries Laboratory in the State Conservation Department's Division of Fish and Game and members of the Conservation and Wildlife Department of Rutgers University, will study the changes in plant and animal life in the area brought about by the construction of the reef.

**"MOURNING DOVES,"** says J. P. Linduska of Remington Farms, "are legal game in 30 States. They are a tough target.

"You don't just pick up your scattergun and go hunting doves. It requires advance planning. You have to first scout the countryside and locate where they're feeding. They like waste grain, corn, wheat, oats, and buckwheat."

Dr. Linduska says you point at doves as you do at ducks, well out in front.

**TOM BURRIER**, Box 217, Oak Harbor, Wash., has some suggestions for duck hunters: "If your favorite duck marsh is a long, foot-slogging hike from where you park the car, a lot of shoulder weariness can be avoided by carrying in your shotgun shell supply before the season opens. The shells should be sealed in ordinary Mason fruit jars (preferably wide-mouthed) and cached near your blind or pass-shooting location. The sealed jars can be safely buried without affecting the shooting qualities or safety factor of the ammunition, as long as the lid is on tight.

"Which brings to mind, shell costs being what they are, an 'in-range' maxim handed down to me from my paternal grandfather. He claimed that when you could clearly see a mallard or other large duck's feet, the bird was in range, and not until then. Which contention I've proved to myself many hundreds of times. It figures out to between 40 and 48 yards, depending on your eyesight and the size of the duck."

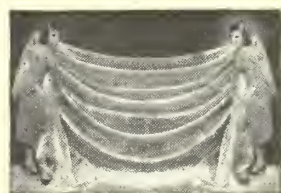
**HENRY WEBB**, Quarters W., Oak Harbor, Wash., has advice for gunners: "When you're without cotton for carplugs on a skeet or trap field or rifle range, a filter from a cigarette will do the job even better. Make it a hunting habit to reload immediately after your first shot. Frequently you'll flush a second bird while you walk up to retrieve the first. Also often that deer you've 'dropped' will jump and run as you approach."

*(Continued on page 41)*

## Why Does His Daddy Sleep So Much?

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THE ELMO CO., Dept. 0AL9, Davenport, Iowa



## HOW COMMERCIAL AVIATION GOT STARTED

(Continued from page 19)

aircraft; and (2) there were no airways systems for airliners to use.

That fall, however, Billy Mitchell announced the establishment of a transcontinental airways system consisting of 23 airfields linking New York with San Francisco. Most of the fields had been hastily prepared for a reliability race to test the pilots and equipment of the post-war Army Air Service. All the weaknesses previously indicated were revealed during the race. Six of every seven planes out of 70 entered were destroyed or cracked up. Lack of parachutes was responsible in part for the human toll—nine pilots killed and more than that number injured, almost all in the earliest model of the DH-4.

Lacking navigation skill, pilots frequently got lost. Weather intelligence was poor. The condition of most runways was bad, notably those without drainage after rains. The most serious deficiencies in military pilot-training and equipment were promptly corrected. But because of the small air appropriations of the period, the Air Service was forced to leave development of the transcontinental system to the Post Office Department. Within a year the airmail route was extended piecemeal to the Pacific, utilizing most of the Army airfields. A score of airmail pilots met death during the development period before scheduled service was begun in 1924. But for years thereafter only mail was flown. Not until 1931 did through passenger service start.

In 1921, to advance the skill of military pilots in cross-country flying, the

Army Air Service established a "model" airways system between military airfields in Washington and Dayton, Ohio. An intermediate refueling base at Moundsville, West Virginia, was supplemented by emergency landing strips at short intervals along the entire route. Air maps, previously lacking, were issued; and they were supplemented by printed directions patterned after the automobile *Blue Book*. Communities within 20 miles of either side of the airway were asked to paint their names on rooftops to aid pilots keep on course. Later this system was linked to military fields in the North and extended into Texas. But civilian fliers benefited little from either the Air Service or Post Office airways. Redtape prevented them from buying fuel or obtaining services at any Government field.

A year before those systems were completed, America's first civil air transport organization—Aeromarine Airways—had begun passenger flights between Key West and Havana, using modified surplus Navy F-5-L's. In 1921 the service was extended to Miami, Palm Beach, and the Bahamas. With this country legally dry, traffic was stimulated by the open sale of liquor at the foreign terminals. But one had to be wealthy no less than thirsty to fly to such bases; even the 90-mile Key West-Havana hop cost \$75. Absence of such an incentive could have been the reason later F-5-L operations in the North (New York-Atlantic City and Cleveland-Detroit) failed.

When Aeromarine Airways suspended operations after three years of trial and error, dollar-wise businessmen shook

their heads over the future of profitable passenger operations. War-surplus equipment had been bought cheaply. Pay of pilots and mechanics was modest. It had not been necessary to tie up money in buying land for runways because the aircraft were water based. Hazard to passengers in forced landings (they did occur) was minimized by flotation gear. Overwater routes avoided risk of damage to the property of others in a crash. If such operations could not prosper, the future for air routes operating overland from ground bases looked dark indeed.

Not until 1925 did Congress enact legislation helpful to commercial flying. Importantly, the Kelly bill (Public Law 359 of the 68th Congress) authorized the Post Office Department to offer contracts to civil operators to take over both established airmail routes and projected new routes in the belief that passenger service would be provided.

Hope that reluctant laymen were now ready to welcome air travel stemmed from the fact that Americans abroad then constituted more than 50 percent of patrons on expanding airlines in Europe. Foreign governments granted liberal subsidies; and, as a result, fares for cabin-type transports averaged only eight cents a mile. At home in this period people preferring air travel found only taxi-type service provided in open-cockpit planes at rates from 40 cents per mile and up.

Contracts offered to American airmail operators were indirect subsidies, paid in the form of the airway facilities established by the Post Office Department plus \$3 a pound for mail flown on each route.

Among the first five companies which were awarded contracts there were some whose names may resemble present-day airline companies; any such resemblance is misleading. The original five were: Colonial Air Lines, National Air Transport, Varney Speed Lines, Western Air Express, Robertson Aircraft Corporation (Bill Robertson, who operated between St. Louis and Chicago, deserves a niche in air history because he hired as one of his pilots a youthful ex-barnstormer named Charles A. Lindbergh).

Initially, mail only was flown in open-cockpit, single-engine planes. To increase revenues, some operators mailed heavy mail-order catalogs back and forth to imaginary addresses. Through 1926 and the first half of 1927, additional contracts were awarded and the Post Office Department ended its flying operations. Its 5,500 miles of airways (1,000 miles illuminated to aid night flying) expanded fivefold in the next few years.

Additional Government support by



"When I held out my hand, he shook it and said he was glad to have me on the old bandwagon."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE



the new Air Branch of the Department of Commerce further aided operators. Concurrently, the most prosperous operators began doing what American railroads had done in an earlier era: merging smaller routes into trunk systems. The domestic "big five" which were to evolve through such mergers were today's United, TWA, American, Eastern, and Northwest airlines. International operations were encouraged by mail contracts for routes to Canada and to Latin-American countries. Colonial was awarded a single route to Montreal, but Pan-American Airways operated a number of routes below the Equator. Favored by overwater flying and superior equipment, Pan-American's passenger service prospered from the start.

Domestic operators did almost nothing to encourage passenger traffic, and the big aircraft manufacturers saw no future for air transportation. An example of the type of aircraft available was a cabin Boeing which United flew; it could accommodate three passengers cramped against the engine firewall. Some airlines opened negotiations with Tony Fokker, who had built cabin-type aircraft for the military and such air explorers as Byrd and Wilkins. Struggling survivors among major aircraft builders were then engaged in dog-eat-dog competition for meager military contracts. They were content to let others fight over the small bones from airline operators.

The man principally responsible for meeting the need for cabin-type transports was Henry Ford. Bill Stout designed America's first all-metal passenger aircraft, but it was the automobile pioneer who financed its development. In finished form it became known as the Ford tri-motor, the famed "Tin Goose."

Initial orders were few. Laymen still remained reluctant to fly. Even among pilots trained after the war, the "wild pilot" tradition was proudly upheld; and, as in the early days of the automobile, every airplane crash commanded scare headlines and photos. In this period insurance actuaries added 20 percent to the premiums of policyholders who flew. Sound bankers dismissed loan applications for any aviation enterprise, and too many private investors had already been victimized by dubious aviation promotional schemes.

Then overnight disheartened aviation pioneers emerged from rags to riches. A fantastic repercussion from Lindbergh's flight to Paris in May 1927 resulted in a literal flood of investment capital benefiting every segment of the industry. Another reaction to that famed exploit was a rush of hitherto-hesitant civilians to emulate their hero by getting into the air. Airline operators were caught with flaps down. Equipment in service could not accommodate any number of passengers; and despite bursting treasuries,

modern aircraft could not be bought off stocked shelves. Before any airline operators could take full advantage of the twin boons, the stock market collapsed.

Foundations for the future had been prepared, however. They were to be measured in improved ground facilities, such as hard runways with boundary lights and better operating techniques, advances in instrumentation, radio aids to navigation and ground-to-air radio communications. Air-cooled engines powered most new cabin transports in service. But too many seats remained vacant. The Depression was chiefly responsible, with passenger rates more than 10 cents a mile compared to railroad coach rates of 3 cents a mile.

Until late in 1930 a major bugaboo to through transcontinental passenger service had not been solved. Over the years the Allegheny Mountains had won the sobriquet "the graveyard of airplanes." Airmail planes had defied terrain and weather over the area for 10 years without prohibitive casualties, but airline operators were more cautious. When the first so-called transcontinental service—the Lindbergh Line—was inaugurated, New York patrons traveled the first leg by rail to Columbus, Ohio, before boarding their airplane. Through the day they then flew westward to Garden City, Kansas, when again they transferred to a train. Not yet was night flying for passengers deemed thoroughly safe, even over favorable terrain. After breakfast, weather permitting, passengers again took seats in a noisy Tin Goose to complete their journey.

But before the year was out such extremes in safety precautions were abandoned. Expanding airline operations covered most of the nation, flying regularly by night as well as by day. Faster (150 m.p.h.) transports were placed in service. One of these was the Boeing 249 with pretty girl stewardesses in attendance (hesitant males were to be shamed into flying); another was the Douglas DC-2, immediate parent of the historic DC-3; still another was the slower Curtiss Condor biplane with seats convertible into berths. All were soundproof. Hot meals were served in flight. Safety made tremendous strides; copilots appeared in cockpits; radio beams kept pilots on course in bad weather. Other advances were: Two-way voice communications, well-staffed weather sections, traffic-control towers. Better airport facilities for passengers were built. But until 1939 Newark airport served the greater New York area; seedy Hoover airport, the National Capital. Flying schedules remained irregular and infrequent. Amelia Earhart was first to solve the latter complaint. As head of the Ludington airline operating between New York and Washington, she inaugurated every-hour-on-the-hour service.

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Traffic responded promptly—and so did male airline competitors.

But when in February 1934 domestic airmail contracts were abruptly canceled by the Government, the disappointing growth of air travel was revealed. Fares then accounted for less than 30 percent of total airline revenues. Passenger service on reduced schedules was maintained during the cancellation period. But from the end of 1931 through 1934, despite all improvements, traffic remained almost static: between 440,000 and 500,000 passengers. Since a single patron flying to and from a destination naturally was counted as a passenger on each leg of his trip, it was estimated that fewer than 150,000 of America's 126 million citizens traveled by air with any frequency.

A survey of people who could afford to fly revealed that three out of four did not use transports either because of fear or relative cost. After every fatal accident in that period planes on *all* airlines remained practically vacant for a week. Three weeks would pass before seat occupancy regained volume equal to that before the crash. During Prohibition John Barleycorn had played a part in transforming the timid into tigers. Some airline office managers kept a remedy near at hand for the faint-hearted. The most casual inquiry as to alternative train schedules by a waiting passenger would result in an invitation to have a drink in privacy. Many cancellations were thus forestalled.

The "big five" faced lively competition when their airmail contracts were restored. New operators (for example, Braniff) who were awarded mail routes stimulated rivalry. The result was gradual reduction in fares to less than six cents a mile. In 1935 air traffic jumped 50 percent. Over the following two years it topped a million annually.

Anticipating accelerated expansion, the airlines pooled a million dollars to build a prototype four-engined transport with double the 21-seat capacity of the DC-3. The DC-4 exceeded specifications, but not one airline placed an order. It was, however, sold in Japan. The year Europe went to war, passengers numbered 1.8 million, a disappointing increase after Pan-American had pioneered scheduled operations across both the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. First transoceanic flights were in flying boats, the

oceans at greater speeds and with safety equal to the much slower flying boats of civil operators. And after the war, surplus military transports enabled quick expansion of domestic and international passenger services, both for American companies and their foreign competitors.

Today with the jet age expanding, 200 jet and turboprop aircraft are counted among an air transport fleet numbering 1,900 aircraft speeding a million passengers *weekly*. Additionally, 30,000 private aircraft of various types are operated by business concerns, primarily to speed commerce and industry. One thousand of them are multi-engined types with accommodation for nine or more passengers.

World War II sparked the explosion in volume of air traffic. Few were the men in uniform who at sometime in their careers did not travel by air. Bucket seats notwithstanding, the advantages of air transportation were impressed on doughboys and sailors no less than the millions serving in the air arms. Over the 14 years since VJ-Day, veterans and their growing families have represented the backbone of air transport prosperity both on domestic and international airlines.

The first 20 years were the hardest. Progress through the second 20 years may be summarized:

	1939	1958
Number of airlines operating	23	55
Average fares, per mile	5.4 cents	5.8 cents
Cities served	286	703
Transport seats available daily	5,000	105,000
Annual passenger volume	1,800,000	49,300,000
Airline employees	13,000	150,000
Annual payrolls	\$24,000,000	\$950,000,000
Speed, fastest transport	220 m.p.h.	590 m.p.h. (jet)

I leave to others predictions for the next 20 years. THE END



Atlantic operation being over the same route used by the Navy's *NC-4* in 1919.

On the eve of Pearl Harbor the total American air transport fleet, the majority twin-engined planes, numbered only 400. About half of them were soon commandeered for military service. For the duration, military requirements had precedence for all aircraft production, leaving airline operations static. Airline executives, pilots, and mechanics in uniform played important roles in military development of air transport services in the Air Transport and Troop Carrier Commands of the U. S. Army Air Forces and Naval Aviation. DC-4's were prominent among the thousands of transports speeding war effort around the world. A vital contribution to present operations was the AAF's demonstration that conventional transports could fly over

## CHRISTMAS IN A HOSPITAL

(Continued from page 11)

tal, a son at college who must not become too upset about his father, a daughter with all the problems of growing into womanhood and yet who somehow manage everything so that no one is without a sense of the fitness of things.

That, too, has something to do with Christmas, with the eternity and beauty of motherhood, in a world of sidewalks and of counting machines, where the softness and gentleness of life disappear before the fierce struggle for existence.

Christmas in bed is not as much fun as Christmas in front of a tree or at a table stuffing one's self with all the goodies one can think of buying. But Christmas is Christmas wherever it is, and one can remember in kindness all those who are more fortunate, and with a tear

those who are not as well off.

For this one learns in a hospital: No matter how badly off one may be, there is always someone who is in worse shape. It will not be long before I am out again enjoying the freedom of leg motion, but there are some for whom that hope is no more. They have run their course. That, too, has its compensations, perhaps. But for those who face such days, there must be a bleakness, if in nothing else, then in absence.

But let us be merry. among our family and friends. For merriness is where one can find it. And here it is to be found on Christmas Day for anyone who wants it. That is what the day has — merriness, and gaiety, and gratitude. And each can take as much or as little of

these as his heart desires.

I have so much to be merry for and grateful for. Twice now I have been felled in the midst of strength and fortitude by the world's two greatest killers. And I have come through each one alive and if more humble surely more valiant in the battle for the Lord in this era of materialism. I do not know what has happened since I came into this place to be pricked and pushed and filled with someone else's blood. And it matters little, for we are nearing Armageddon when those who are to be chosen must be counted.

But this, I do know. A Merry Christmas for you and yours and may it be among the happiest you have known.

THE END



## ROD AND GUN CLUB

(Continued from page 37)

**WE VISITED** a New York department store the other day to see the Lee-Enfield military rifles that this store, like many others, has been advertising at cut-rate prices. We were surprised on two counts. If this is the way the British Army keeps its weapons, we hope England doesn't get into any more wars. As for the store, we were amazed to find this kind of beat-up junk being offered to customers. To be consistent, such stores should now start advertising discarded baby carriages, rusty bedsprings, moldy mattresses, and worn-out appliances turned in on new models.

**MANY STATES** report that the bounty system, prevalent for too many years, is becoming a nuisance that must be legislated out of existence. In several States the payments average over \$2,000 a week.

Bounties do little to reduce the number of predators, have no significant effect on improving wildlife populations, and are paid mostly for animals that are taken during open hunting seasons. Presenting the same animal for payments in several areas is a trick that grew up with the bounty system. However, some State Legislatures persist in forcing the game departments to continue to make these bounty payments from the license fees.



**INLAND FISHERMEN** will be interested in the Arkansas Traveler Model FD-14R aluminum boat. Called the River Fisherman, it has blunt bow, one-piece construction. List price: \$230. There are five models in the Fisherman series, and sizes run from 9 to 16 feet. Prices range from \$145 to \$380. Write Burton C. Terry, Southwest Manufacturing Co., P.O. Box 2501, Little Rock, Ark., for illustrated catalog.

**IVER JOHNSON'S** snub-nosed "Trailsman's 66" is a compact, easily handled kit gun of extreme accuracy. The snub-nosed handgun is a .22 caliber that will fire rimfire shorts, long, or long-rifle cartridges, standard or high-velocity. It has an adjustable rear sight, and a fixed-blade front sight. Regular pocket grip; target grip available on request. Price: \$37.95. Illustrated free folder on this or other Iver Johnson firearms from Iver Johnson's, 49 River St., Fitchburg, Mass.

**KENNETH McNEILL**, of 2322 Washington Road, Augusta, Ga., takes issue with David Carnon, of Madison, Iowa, on how to make a snapping turtle let go his hold. Ken says that the way to do it is to push the turtle's head back into his shell. The turtle, he tells us, will release his grasp quickly. He says all old turtle hunters know this. He couldn't be bothered with applying a lighted match to the turtle's throat or pushing a twig up his nose.

**FRANK J. SCHIRA**, president of the National Police Officers Association of America, says: "We feel that an American citizen of voting age and of good character should have the right to purchase without restriction a pistol, rifle, or shotgun without interference by a government body. A record of the item purchased, the serial number, its intended use, and perhaps a test bullet fired from the weapon to aid police in solving any crime that might be traced to the firearm in the future might be required." (Full text of Mr. Schira's statement on page 25, Sept. 1959 issue of *Guns*, 8150 Central Park, Skokie, Ill. Price: 50¢).



**THE TIME** has come to chop holes in the ice and join the shake-and-shiver brigade. George Schlessler, Arcadia, Wis., has an idea for the car-muff clan: "In this community," he says, "we do considerable ice fishing from shanties where we have an enclosed building with a small heater. Because of the cold temperatures we always had a problem of recutting holes in the ice. Many times these holes would be two feet or better in thickness. I had a local tinsmith make me two galvanized steel tubes 30 inches long, 6 inches in diameter at the bottom, and 7 inches in diameter at the top. The bottom is closed and the top is open. Before I go home at night I insert these tubes, one in each hole, and weight them down so the water pressure won't push them up. They freeze in, and the next time I go fishing I take a piece of newspaper, light it and throw it into the tube. The heat warms the galvanized metal, and the ice thaws enough to let the tube pop out of the hole. I then have a perfectly round and smooth hole for fishing." What chance do the fish have with a mind like this at work?

**FOR HUNTERS** who come home with something for the pot, we offer this from Mrs. Henry Tallier, Wabeno, Wis.: "This is the way I prepare the gamier flavored wild meat—such as hare, woodchuck, woodcock, even an occasional haunch of beaver or porcupine—that my husband brings home: First, separate the legs and divide the loin, so that you have pieces of similar size. Then parboil in salted water with diced rutabaga, celery, and onion equal to the amount of meat you have. Next roast the meat, basting it with the juice from the cooking. The vegetable blends with the meat flavor and alleviates the strong taste. The meat is delicious. And if you don't like the vegetables, I'll bet your dog will."

—Jack Denton Scott

If you have a helpful idea that pertains to hunting or fishing, send it along. If we can use it, we'll reward you with a hunting or fishing accessory. Address: Outdoor Editor, *The American Legion Magazine*, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, New York.

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the barbed wire barrier thinned out. Finally there was a clear path through it, and a couple of Ox and Barks strolled over to the inn, called for mild or bitter beer, planked down their sixpences and probably remarked amiably: "This is a little bit of all right."

No detailed official report exists on what happened next, but it must have been something like this. The infantrymen were not well-heeled in terms of English money. Consequently the military customers at the pub were at first only a trickle, each man nursing his pint with loving care. Then one bold genius gulped down his bitter, fumbled in his pockets and tossed a five-franc scrip certificate on the bar.

"Coo, what's that?" asked the innkeeper.

"Money. French money. Francs. That's what," replied the soldier.

"What're they worth?"

"Tuppence to the franc. We've all got 'em."

"Nah. It's seven francs to the shillin'," supplied a more accurate and honest soul.

The innkeeper looked hard at the strange, unattractive, and far from convincing scrip. Then he looked out the window and saw the potential gold mine of the Ox and Barks. After all, the paper did say "francs," and francs were good money in France. His eyes hardened as he made his decision.

"Beer'll be four francs and I don't make change, francs to shillin's or vicey-versey."

The soldier fumbled in his pocket and pulled out three one-franc notes. "Give's

another," he remarked coolly. This one he sipped slowly, but as he drank the whisper ran back to the men lounging by the gap in the wire: "The local's taking francs." They in turn perked up, flowed toward the inn, and crowded the bar. The beer pumps began to vibrate and the stocky barmaid to sweat as she tugged at their handles. There was no longer time to wipe the counter; and as it ran awash with beer, the scrip notes were wetted as they were planked down and began to form a moist, soggy, comforting mass in the till.

The word sped through the camp, and the rest of the Ox and Barks flowed slowly and determinedly toward the pub. Soon almost the entire battalion was gathered at the gap in the wire. It was at this time that the Lieutenant Colonel Commanding came out into the small parade square to conduct yet another briefing. Except for a few officers, no one was there. From off to the south came a steady hum of voices, and as he looked he saw his unit clotted around the inn. They were not riotous, and they were not mutinous. They did not try to push their way into "The Hampshire Grenadier," but waited patiently for their turns to enter the small barroom. Still it was crystal clear that they knew beer was available, that they had the cash with which to buy it, and that they were hellbent on taking care of an enormous collective thirst. At this point the roof fell in on them.

I was Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence at SHAEF, with responsibility for military security; and I first heard about all this late that evening,

when an Ox and Barks major came to headquarters. He had already been to his division and corps, and seemed to have learned en route, if not before he started, that he was carrying an explosive message. "Sir," he began, and then went on as delicately as possible to tell me what had just happened. I, of course, realized that I must be properly horrified. It took very little doing.

"Hell's fire!" I exclaimed, "you've managed to blab the most important secret in the world in the barroom of a wretched seaside pub. When your men put French money on the counter there, it can mean only one thing to the Germans: the invasion's on! Suppose that innkeeper's an enemy agent. Suppose he's innocent, but has dropped the wrong word on a tapped phone. All our plans may be in the soup. You and your beer-swilling battalion may be responsible for the deaths of thousands of men, all of them better than you are. That's what you've done!"

"Oh, sir," replied the major, "I don't think the security position's as bad as all that. The colonel at once wired in the pub with barbed wire and tore out the telephone. The place is now inside the battalion sausage."

"What about the innkeeper?"

"Sir, we've got him in the inn, and his wife too, and the barmaid."

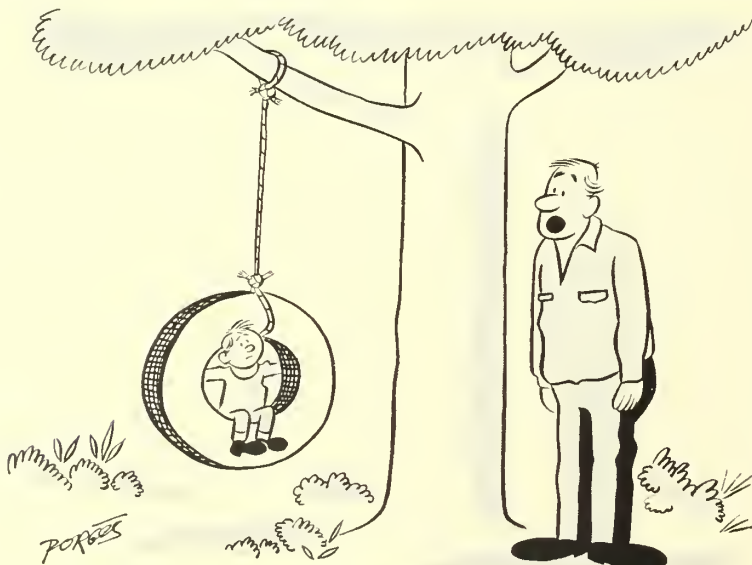
"Did he have any civilian customers?"

"Three, sir. We've got them too."

"Well won't somebody miss those six people. They just can't disappear."

"Sir, my colonel's dealt with that. The proprietor's family live in, and the barmaid often spends the night with them after long days; so there's no trouble there. And we've phoned the families of the three customers and told 'em their menfolk have been called away on Air Raid Precautions duty and not to worry. No, sir, that's all been dealt with, I think. Of course, sir, we knew the security question would arise, and that's why I was sent to see you first of all at SHAEF. But our real difficulty lies elsewhere. You see, sir, it's the pubkeeper. He's out of business except for our battalion, and now he's out of beer. According to his figures, we've still got enough francs for about 75 kegs and he wants to get it in. My colonel's rather sympathetic, really. He doesn't think the men should spend all their money on beer, but he thinks 30 kegs or so would be all right. You see, sir, we could send an army lorry for it and —"

"Over my dead body!" cried I. "We're not going to spread the word an inch farther that you're camped by the seashore, all buttoned up to invade France. What do you think you're there for



"I won't punish you — just tell me how you got it off the car."



anyway? Bank Holiday or something?"

The major gulped, but he was game, or perhaps he stood in proper awe of his battalion commander. "Sir," he resumed, "my colonel said that of course there was a security interest. He made it very clear that I should consult you first of all, sir. But he also said, and I hope you agree, that the security side has been all cleared up. Sir, his position is that this is now an administrative matter, really, and that it should be handled with the administrative people."

"If you want it that way, it's OK by me," I said. "You'll get an answer all right, and I'll see that you get it."

We quickly made an appointment with the Chief Administrative Officer, Lieutenant General Sir Humfrey Gail, a man so robust that he seemed to be popping out of his British battle dress. He heard us both out, as amiably as always. Then he turned to the major.

"No, lad," he said, "it's no go. I don't side with either of you chaps. The security side isn't as important as you make it out, Tom."

"I don't go along with you there."

"No matter. And as for you, major, while I hate to keep the British soldier from his beer at any time, we can't send the Ox and Barks at that much of an advantage over the whole ruddy expeditionary force. And I'm damned if I'm going to set up a battalion pub in every sausage along the coast. That's it."

"Sir, would you mind telling that to my colonel?"

"Not a bit. John!" he called to his personal assistant, "Get me the CO of the Ox and Barks. They're in their sausage." In a minute the call came through.

"Yes. Gail here. No, not him; this is Humfrey Gail at SHAEF. We've got your man here about the beer. It's no go. No, repeat No. It's nonsense, I tell

you. Yes, you can regard this as a rocket if you like. It's nothing to what you'll get if you try what the Yanks call 'some other channel.' That's all.

"That's all, major."

"John," he called again, "Get hold of their corps. Tell 'em to post some MP's around that sausage. You'd better tell 'em to put on two extra to protect the barmaid and still another one to watch the other two. First of all, though, get me General Holmes." The two of us grinned at each other. Then the personal assistant announced that Holmes was on.

"Hullo there, Julius. Humfrey Gail here. I just wanted to tell you that you don't have to worry about your scrip. Some of it's leaked out in Hampshire and it's going like wildfire in the pubs. You haven't a care in the world about it when it reaches France."

And he and Julius Holmes were right.

THE END

## BIG PROBLEMS OF SMALL BUSINESS

(Continued from page 15)

Listen to this almost incredible statement by a spokesman for the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants: "The total number of forms which a small business has to submit every year, including those it must file a few times annually, could easily run into the hundreds, depending on the individual firm and the special requirements of the various city, State, and Federal agencies."

When it comes to the huge corporations, such as General Motors, the situation becomes downright ridiculous. The big ones have to file several thousand forms each year if they do business in every State! The little fellows make the point that the extra manpower it takes to fill them out can be absorbed a good deal easier by GM than by the owner of the small plastics plant at the edge of town. As the head of a little electronics firm in Chicago told me: "I pay my bookkeeper \$100 a week, and she spends 60 percent of her time just filling out forms. It costs me \$60 a week."

But let's move on. If just filling in blanks proves such a headache, paying the fees and taxes that must accompany them is a whole lot worse. It's at this point that the squeeze begins to get really rough.

Here's why: So far as Federal income taxes go, the law says that any business firm must pay the Government 30 percent of all income under \$25,000, plus 22 percent of everything earned over that figure. And that goes for U.S. Steel or the tiniest two-man partnership.

Now what's wrong with that? Shouldn't sauce for the goose be sauce for the gander? There's plenty wrong, and the small businessman is quick to explain why.

Even though the rates are the same,

the impact is not. Obviously, under the present setup, U.S. Steel can put millions of dollars into the tax pot compared to thousands, or even hundreds, contributed by the small companies. But it also means that the giant corporations have millions left after taxes—for research, for modernization, for survival in a lean year, or for further expansion.

On the other hand, the small enterprise usually gets to keep just about enough to get by in a good year but rarely enough to expand without borrowing. And the first year that costs run ahead of receipts, the little operation runs into trouble because it had no chance to build up a backlog of savings.

The urgent need for a change in the business tax structure was the demand repeated most frequently during the recent hearings of the Senate Small Business Committee, which toured the nation and gathered 3,186 pages of testimony. Virtually every businessman who testified pleaded with the committee for a chance to keep some cash on hand.

Bills which sought to give the little fellow some tax relief were subsequently introduced in the House and Senate. The small business firms perked up and turned their eyes to Washington. The House measure was endorsed by 60 national trade organizations. For the first time, there was real hope. But it didn't last long—the bill died in the House Ways and Means Committee.

But stick around—the story gets grimmer as we roll along. You see, income taxes are by no means the sole tax bite. There are big and little nips all down the line and at almost every turn. To get a graphic idea of just what the total tax picture looks like for an average little firm, I asked an accountant to look

through his files, select a typical company, and list the levies it has to pay.

He came up with the manufacturer of a paper product in Philadelphia and grimaced as he read the taxes to which it is subject. Here they are:

*To the City of Philadelphia:*

income tax  
sales tax  
gross receipts tax

*To the State of Pennsylvania:*

income tax  
capital stock tax  
corporate loan tax  
unemployment insurance tax

*To the Federal Government:*

income tax  
social security tax  
unemployment insurance tax

Move away from taxes toward the next big squeeze in which the small businessman is caught these days—the financing bind. It's not too much of a trick to swing a 90-day loan to expand a work force or an inventory for a peak season. But getting money on a long-term basis, say five or 10 years, to modernize facilities or expand a plant, is something else again. Then it's rough for the little fellow, if not downright impossible. Lending institutions generally favor the bigger operator; and, since all signs indicate he's a better bet for survival, who can blame them?

In 1958 the Government tried to solve the knotty problem with a law called the Small Business Investment Act. This makes Uncle Sam a partner in small business investment companies, which are organized to make loans exclusively to the little firms. Ten or more people can set up such a company by chipping in at least \$150,000. Then they have to apply to the Small Business Administra-



tion for a charter and cash loans.

This certainly sounded like the answer. Within the first few weeks after the law was passed, thousands of inquiries flooded the SBA in Washington. Financiers and businessmen wanted to take a long look. They did—and decided they want no part of the deal.

As Theodore H. Silbert, president of the Standard Financial Corporation, put it, an SBIC charter would be “a license to lose money.” The loans that could be made are too rigidly prescribed. The tape is red and it is voluminous. The tax benefits were not especially attractive.

Despite efforts to change the act, businessmen echo the summation of



### Use Christmas Seals

Bernard D. Cahn, a member of the National Council of Consultants of the U.S. Small Business Administration, who told Congress just this summer that the act is of little value to 95 percent of U.S. firms.

Well now, how about Government contracts for small business companies? There's been much talk about how Federal officials are seeing to it that the little fellow gets a fair share of the procurement. Can he get it?

He can—if he's got infinite patience and even more time.

If you want to sell to the Government, here's what you must do:

Get yourself on a “bidders list.” There's a separate one for each agency. But, in addition, the agencies have their own application forms, their own requirements for proof that a businessman can perform as he claims, their own special procedures to be followed for getting on the list.

Once you're on, you may discover that the particular item you manufacture is on a Qualified Products List, which means there are more hurdles to leap. These qualified products have to be tested first—that is, a model supplied by the maker must be put through certain paces before it can be offered for sale to the Government. This testing process can take from several months to a year, and the cost can range from \$75 up into the thousands.

Of course, you should know that the Army, Navy, Air Force, and General Services Administration—the latter buying for nonmilitary agencies—all maintain separate Qualified Products Lists. And each has a different way of telling the manufacturer how his product must be pretested.

If you're confused by this time, picture the frame of mind of the small busi-

nessman hankering to sell to the Government!

What else is bothering the little firms of the nation? Here are some more separate and distinct throbs to his headache:

ITEM: *Discount houses.* “Let's face it,” says dark-haired Sylvia Liebowitz, who runs a restaurant supplies and housewares shop on New York's Third Avenue, “the small fellow is being driven to the wall. Discount operators have squeezed him to the point where he can't do business at a decent profit.”

The small fellows quickly point out that they're not complaining against fair competition—only against unfair price-cutting. Representative Thomas M. Pelly of Washington State sounds the keynote of their claim: “Profitless selling of well-known products to attract consumer purchases of lesser known or inferior merchandise brings equal harm to the producer, manufacturer, distributor, retailer, and consumer, and will end in total loss of public respect and confidence in the American free enterprise system.”

Selling only the no-discount lines is the sole thing keeping many merchants in business. Camera dealer Leon Hartman, for example, asserts: “I know that my type of operation is disappearing. I'm a holdout for quality—I refuse to sell anything I can't recommend. But the American public has been conditioned to accept trash as long as they're getting a price cut.”

The solution? “We need a Federal fair trade law to save the American consumer from his own gullibility. Otherwise, the trash merchants are going to flood the country with junk and drive every responsible merchant out of business,” declares Mr. Hartman.

In full agreement is Ed Wimmer, vice president of the National Federation of Independent Business. Here are his ringing words: “Unfair trade is the best friend of communism in America today. It is striking down the ambitious youth on the doorstep of his dreams, encouraging an unparalleled growth of monopoly power, making deceptive advertising and deceitful practices the trademark of success. It is nullifying almost entirely the efforts of the clergy, business, government, and various organizations to make America an ethical society to which the whole world can look with hope and understanding.”

ITEM: *Competition from foreign manufacturers.* Mainly because of lower labor costs, factories in other countries can make certain products a whole lot cheaper than American plants. This merchandise is now flooding U.S. markets. There is little or no difference in quality, and much of the stuff is an outright copy of U.S. models; but there's plenty of difference in price. Result: the American

(Continued on page 46)

## "Sound off!"

(Continued from page 4)

voicing our opinions on world problems. Any Legionnaire who wishes to further peace in an interested and intelligent way and who will write us will receive the name and address of at least one person in a foreign country who has like aims. We feel that only through mutual understanding and good will of a man-to-man nature may any worthwhile and lasting peace be achieved. Anyone interested may obtain particulars from:

Robert A. Becker  
56 Voorheesville Ave.  
Voorheesville, N.Y.

### TEMPORARY RESPITE?

Sir: Khrushchev has good reasons to be more fearful of his own people than of the West. The Russian people and the people of the captive nations must be tired of being deprived of the right to a fair trial, free press, free travel, free speech, etc. They are also undoubtedly anxious to travel abroad, read the books and newspapers of other countries, and hear their radio broadcasts. For self-preservation, Khrushchev may have stopped the blood baths and slowed down his secret police; but his right to stop blood baths and slow down the secret police includes the right to restore them whenever he may wish to do so. He is the law and presently rules for life, just as Stalin and Lenin did.

Nathan D. Shapiro  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

### OFFERS IDEA

Sir: I read with great satisfaction the letter by John Bushnell in the October issue. This Boys' Nation graduate has everything it takes to become a really worthwhile American citizen. If he continues along the lines expressed in his “note of thanks,” he will contribute much to his God, his Nation, and his fellow Americans. I, for one, am proud of the way he expresses himself. I wish to advance an idea to get legislation enacted by the Congress to give every child the opportunity of spending at least one week in our Nation's Capital during some part of his schooling, to see our Government in action. John Bushnell's letter, plus those received from legislators and educators, gives me the encouragement necessary to continue my efforts.

John F. Boré  
New York City

Letters published in Sound Off! do not necessarily represent the policy of The American Legion. Name withheld if requested. Keep your letters short. Address: Sound Off!, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N.Y.



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## SIGN OF GOOD TASTE

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small manufacturer is getting his ears pinned back.

Talk to the makers of men's shirts and ties and ladies blouses, as I did, and you'll hear some tart and tangy comment about Government policy which permits foreign businessmen to compete with American ones, with the cards stacked in the former's favor. The talk is bitter and it runs along these lines:

"We're keeping the tariff barriers low so that we can get those foreign nations back on their feet. Meanwhile, the U.S. businessman is being pushed off his feet and onto his you-know-what!"

Firms here are resorting to some Yankee ingenuity to beat killing competition. For example, there's Bert Harris (that's not his real name) who journeyed over to Japan and opened up a pants factory. Back in the U.S. to meet buyers, he told me: "I make the pants over there, and dirt cheap, just like the other manufacturers in that country. Then I send them to the States, pay the low import duty, and my price to the consumer is still lower than if I made them in Georgia or on Seventh Avenue in New York."

**ITEM: Unfair labor union practices.** The vast majority of small businessmen have no objections to honest labor unions — they agree that trade unionism and collective bargaining is a part of the American tradition. But they holler long and loud at:

Being caught in the middle of jurisdictional disputes. Union A and Union B each wants to be the sole bargaining agent at a factory. They square off. Union A pulls its members out on strike to test its strength against Union B. Plant owner suffers, innocently.

Unreasonable union demands. The owner of a small Connecticut company told this story: "I was already paying the highest wages in the State — up to \$35 above the minimum — when they called the strike. They demanded a 20-percent increase, plus other benefits. I proved there just wasn't enough money to pay what they asked. But the union negoti-



"We must be the first to Mars, comrade — we are running out of room in Siberia."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

ators didn't listen. The strike lasted eight months. They ruined my business and my health. Finally we settled — and they agreed to nothing more than hospitalization. Why were they so unreasonable?"

One-sided unionism. In Cleveland, a small plant is unionized but many of its competitors are not. "I've got to pay

union wages," the owner reported, "and consequently I've got to get a higher price for my product. My competitors can afford to underbid me because they don't have to pay union scale. Time after time I ask the union leaders: 'Why don't you put your men in there and make us all even?' They shrug and say they tried but can't. Meanwhile, where does that leave me?"

And that's the story of the big headaches of small business. The prescription to cure it is compounded of many ingredients, chief of which are:

1. Tax relief, and fast.
2. Easier loan provisions, so that the little fellows can grow.
3. A fairer shake at Government contracts, minus the redtape.
4. A Federal fair trade law to protect the little fellows against unfair price-slashing.
5. Higher tariffs, so that foreign manufacturers won't have such a huge advantage in competing with U.S. producers on the latters' home grounds.

These steps, if taken speedily, could signal the start of a new day for the little businessmen of America. And that day had better start dawning soon because, as the evidence all too plainly shows, many are having a very long and a very rough night.

The nation's small firms are run by a proud and tough bunch of critters. They don't want something for nothing. They don't want handouts; the word "subsidy" is repugnant to them. All they ask is a break and a square deal so that they can do business in the American tradition of free enterprise, without being hamstrung.

Then watch their dust. THE END

## BRIEFLY

# ABOUT BOOKS

*Reading matter that may interest you.*

**The Anatomy of Freedom**, by Judge Harold R. Medina. HENRY HOLT & CO., \$3.50. The judge who presided over the trial of the 11 communist leaders in 1949 tells how the communists tried to destroy him. But along with this, he discusses some things that all Americans should understand.

**The American Reader of American Masterpieces**, edited by Ralph L. Woods. THOMAS Y. CROWELL CO., \$5.95. A big book containing the best of American literature written in the past 200 years. Includes fiction, essays, speeches, humor, etc.

**The Shaping of a Battle: Gettysburg**, by James Stuart Montgomery. CHILTON CO., \$5.95. An intriguing account of one of the greatest battles of all time, told so that the reader can understand everything that went on. Excellent maps help clarify the picture.

**American Reporters on the Western Front**, by Emmet Crozier. OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS, \$6.50. World War I veterans will find this a diverting account. In telling about the great newsmen of "the big war," it describes the conflict itself in colorful terms.

**The Silent War in Tibet**, by Lowell Thomas, Jr. DOUBLEDAY & CO., \$3.95. What the Red Chinese are doing to destroy the world's remotest and most romantic nation.

**Gold Swindle**, by George Racey Jordan. THE BOOKMAILER, \$1.25. If you think that our financial structure is secure because of the billions in gold at Fort Knox, this book will give you something to worry about.

**It's Good To Be Alive**, by Roy Campanella. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., \$4.50. The famous

Dodger star tells what happened after his accident in January 1958.

**The Jury Is Still Out**, by Irwin D. Davidson and Richard Gehman. HARPER & BROS., \$4.50. The inside story of the murder of polio victim Michael Farmer who was stabbed, beaten, and kicked to death by a mob of 18 murderous hoodlums of the type who are making New York City a jungle.

**Space Age Dictionary**, by Charles McLaughlin. VAN NOSTRAND, \$5.95. A new language is coming into being to describe the age of rockets, missiles, and satellites; and this book will help you understand it.

**Christ of Main Street**, by C. Sverre Norborg. T. S. DENISON & CO., \$3.95. A new life of Christ "as seen from Main Street."

*If you wish to order any of these books, send check or money order made out to The Bookmailer, Inc. Address: 209 East 34th St., New York 16, N. Y. Books will be sent postpaid.*



them and told them that the Russian Congress was a sinister band of "counter-revolutionary imperialist tools of the old czar" — a simple lie.

The Congress was in fact largely made up of mild social-democrats, who probably would have given Russia a government similar to that of Sweden. But the sailors herded the Congress out of town with rifles at their bellies, leaving the two key cities of Russia in the hands of Lenin and Trotsky.

Once in control of the capital, the Bolshevik leaders were ready and willing to kill, imprison and enslave all opposition in order to keep and expand their power.

The poor sailors at Kronstad were among the first victims. Not knowing that a Marxist promise and ten cents will get a cup of coffee, they made the mistake of asking Lenin to keep his promises to them. Lenin stalled them off with new promises to "discuss their grievances," until Trotsky could send a new armed force from the czar's old army to Kronstad, where the sailors' grievances were "discussed" with a hail of bullets.

During the next 42 years the communists put to death upwards of 50 million people in order to seize and keep control in Russia, eastern Europe and the Orient. The photos with these words show some of the examples of the political murder and violence whereby the reds have consistently sought, got or kept power — nearly always over the disorganized or the weak.

Lenin was never a Russian patriot but always a world revolutionist. Until a fateful accident of history laid a great nation helpless before him he had been the leader of a splinter group of a minor Russian socialist party.

Starting in 1904 he had written and preached the use of *any* means to seize power and foment revolution everywhere, and urged the formation of Marxist groups along military lines.

From the start Lenin looked upon all Russia as his prisoner — a captured military and political base for the seizure of power the world over. Hardly had he gained control of Moscow when he "proclaimed" the "world revolution" of the "masses."

This immediately involved the United States where, in 1917, The American Legion did not yet exist.

When the Legion was born in 1919, the world revolution by proclamation had failed. In 1917 the red leaders had believed that their example in Russia would automatically inspire rebellion all over the world. Before WWI ended, they thought, the people of France, England, Germany, the United States, Italy, etc. would have marched on their govern-

ments in response to the "proclamation." Result? The same disorganization elsewhere that the fall of the czar had produced in Russia. Then into the vacuum would march the organized communists to take control of all lands as they'd done in Russia.

But absolutely nothing happened, and so Lenin and his followers started giving more careful instructions to radicals all over the world to stir up disoriented groups to acts of violence.

Most of the world's socialists, radicals and anarchists were greatly excited by the capture of Russia and eagerly took orders from Moscow. They volunteered to be agitators everywhere under Soviet orders, as a "Communist International." A Central Committee of the "International" was set up in Moscow to direct the worldwide network of agitators.

The first "disoriented groups" that they set out to exploit were the returned servicemen of WWI, and labor.

Lenin's success in duping the Kronstad sailors, and then the Russian army, led him to rely on former soldiers everywhere as useful puppets. The fact that all servicemen were known to have "gripes" further encouraged his belief that it would be a snap for his international agitators to turn the war veterans of the world into militarily trained mobs against their own countries.

The U.S. servicemen of the American Expeditionary Force in France answered this in March, 1919, by forming their own organization, to be known as The American Legion.

It is absolutely true that one of the motives for forming the Legion was the desire of the men of the AEF to answer the red proposal that they all become traitors.

It was not a simple act of defiance, however, but a countermove. If the reds thought to organize them to destroy America, they would organize to build America even greater.

On the third day of the Legion's Paris Caucus — March 17, 1919 — it declared its desire to "perpetuate the principles of Justice, Freedom and Democracy for which we have fought." This automatically aligned the Legion as a force opposite to the Communist International's aims. That body's rage was immediate. Word went to socialists, anarchists and other radicals the world over that the Legion was the "tool of imperialist, war-mongering, capitalist Wall Street."

Nevertheless, while some 600,000 U.S. veterans quickly took up the Legion's offer to organize in peace for American ideals, the U.S. branch of the "revolution" went ahead to try to line up veterans for Lenin.

About the best it could do was the

Soldiers and Sailors Council of Seattle. Early in 1919 this front group managed to suek in a few innocent veterans. It tried to inlite former enlisted men against former officers, and set about promoting acts of violence by "discontented servicemen." Seattle citizens quickly identified it as a red-led outfit and it started to fall apart.

In May, 1919, the Legion held its first meeting on U.S. soil — the St. Louis Caucus. Delegates were there representing new-formed Legion posts. The caucus also permitted delegates to be seated from several small veterans organizations that had been formed independently, but now wished to come in with the Legion.

Guess who walked into St. Louis dressed like Red Riding Hood's grandmother? None other than the Soldiers and Sailors Council, represented by Sgt. Sherman Curtin of Seattle.

Sgt. Curtin was personally all right with the Washington Legionnaires. He believed that he was going to reform the Council (a red front pure and simple) from the inside. Seattle Legionnaires praised Curtin as they urged that he be rejected.

Here, the Legion had its first chance to be infiltrated by a red front that had managed to send an innocent to represent it. In years to come, hundreds of native American organizations would be unable to say no to people with good names who had been duped into fronting for a communist group.

At St. Louis, the Legion listened to Curtin, then politely and unanimously voted him out of the hall. And before it left St. Louis, the Legion spread on its record the warning that "Bolshevism (communism) . . . is much more dangerous than many of us realize. . . ."

In 1919, the U.S. in general did not take communism as seriously as the Legion did from the start. The Bolshevik was shown in newspaper cartoons as a comic bum with a scraggly beard and a bomb in his hand. He was seen as a lone wolf criminal.

The fact that a syndicate of such criminals controlled one of the world's great nations did not strike home everywhere. Had you predicted that forty years later the U.S. would be spending 40 billions annually on arms to defend itself and half the world from the comic Bolshevik bum, many Americans would have agreed, but perhaps as many others would have greeted you with incredulous laughter.

The Legion correctly saw the danger from its first meeting. One of its major roles was to warn of the danger year in and year out in the face of laughter. It also gave organized social sanction to others who also saw the danger and



might have been scoffed into silence without the moral and social force of the Legion to give their convictions strength.

The sheer folly of early communist efforts to disorganize America acted against their being taken seriously as a world force. The early reds in America incited many vicious local crimes in the U.S. by giving organized leadership to deluded or ignorant men with potentially criminal mentalities.

When the Legion's first national convention was being held in Minneapolis, one of these crimes claimed the lives of four Legion martyrs in the State of Washington.

On Nov. 11, 1919, in Centralia, Washington, fourteen armed members of a radical, communist labor group, the International Workers of the World (IWW), ambushed Centralia's first Armistice Day parade as it marched down Tower Avenue to celebrate the first anniversary of the end of WWI.

At a signal, the concealed reds opened fire on the parade from upstairs rooms of three buildings and a nearby hilltop. Three members of Centralia's Grant Hodge Post of The American Legion were killed as they marched. They were Warren O. Grimm, newly elected post commander and a famous football player; Arthur McElfresh and Ben Casagrande. Four other parading Legionnaires were wounded in the crossfire.

Death took a fourth Legionnaire, Dale Hubbard, in the chase for the assassins that followed. IWW agitator Wesley Everetts (or Everest), trapped by his pursuers at a stream, emptied his gun into Hubbard. When most of the communist dry-gulchers were seized that day, an angry mob proposed to lynch them. Legionnaires of three towns, remembering their dedication to law and order, attempted to defend the jail and did so for hours. In the middle of the night the mob succeeded in seizing Everetts, Hubbard's murderer, and hanged him from a bridge.

The other assassins later came to trial and escaped the death penalty on their lawyers' plea that they were ignorant lumbermen who had been incited to their crime by radical intellectuals who were too smart to take part themselves. Which was true.

The simple killers explained in their jail cells that they'd been told by IWW leaders that the assassination would throw the United States into chaos, and "thus further the cause of the struggling masses."

The IWW shortly collapsed and many of its leaders went to Russia to find what to do next. (The American Legion hired Warren Grimm's widow, Mrs. Verna Grimm, and she served in Indianapolis as the Legion's National Librarian until her recent retirement and death.)

The Centralia Massacre revolted the

American people, but actually lessened the belief that communism was dangerous as a national or world force. Silly crimes that revolt the people are local menaces, but too stupid to have meaning on a larger scale — so the thinking went.

In one sense, the Legion agreed. Communism would never disorganize America internally if all Americans were (1) educated to the facts and meaning of their history, traditions, liberties and Constitution; (2) if they were trained in the ethics and morals of western civilization; (3) if they knew their rights and responsibilities as citizens; and (4) if they were informed and alert to the purposes and plans and methods of the international communist power plot.

But the Centralia murderers had been uneducated Americans; reds had led similar ignorant Americans to other violent acts; they were making special efforts to translate the potential discontents of minority groups (even including war veterans) into anti-Americanism; and they were working hard to disorganize America's large foreign-born population.

Meanwhile, communism was firmly based in one of the world's large nations where it was led by clever brains with no more scruples than the treacherous Mongols of old. It was capable of learning its mistakes and devising cleverer approaches to its aim of dividing and dis-

organizing other nations from within, and seemed to have all time in which to do it. The 1919 violence demonstrated the red immorality, but didn't guarantee permanent red stupidity.

When word of the Centralia Massacre was flashed to the Legion's first convention in Minneapolis, the potentialities for a merely emotional response were enormous. Instead, the Legion took five major actions which are remarkable for their analytical approach and their high civic order.

First, the convention called on the government to deport the numerous red agitators then active who were imported from abroad.

Second, the convention pledged the Legion to lobby nationally and in the states for more and better public education. The great expansion in free public education in the early Twenties was largely Legion-led. At the same time the Legion started lobbying for American education for the foreign-born, adults as well as children. (See "The American Legion and the Schools," *American Legion Magazine*, Sept. 1959.)

Third, the convention emphasized the need for the schools to stress the teaching and meaning of American history and American constitutional government.

Fourth, the convention stressed the need to encourage and develop unblushing patriotism, observances of patriotic holidays, and proud display of the flag.

Finally, the first convention authorized the creation of a special American Legion Americanism division to make more plans for the furtherance of American ideals, principles, liberties and responsibilities, and to carry out the decisions already made.

In such a short sketch as this it is impossible to trace these programs over forty years. Legion readers will recognize that the first convention's mandates are the core of the Legion's Americanism program to this day, and may be amazed that so much of it was thought out within nine months of the Paris Caucus.

Here is the kernel of the Legion's many school programs, the base for Boys State; Girls State; Junior Baseball; School Medals; the Oratorical Contest; the laws in many states requiring American history teaching; adult education; naturalization training and ceremonies for new citizens; patriotic observances and organized flag display.

The Legion solutions were profound, healthy and constructive. The programs and marching orders were in the specifics that could be carried out by action from the post to the national level.

Communism reacted characteristically and with increasing cleverness. Its lawyers hotly invoked every liberal protection of U.S. law to block the deportation of alien red leaders, and largely suc-

## Chaplain's Corner

**By Past National Chaplain  
REV. TOM B. CLARK  
Liberty Heights Christian Church  
Lawton, Oklahoma**

Our Father in heaven, at this season of the year we hear the echo of angel voices singing, "Peace on earth, good will to men."

We know, O Lord, that peace without good will is impossible; and peace without justice, slavery.

We thank Thee for the American way of life, founded on justice, sustained by good will, dedicated to peace.

Help us Legionnaires, O Father, to defend and further this way of life that its ideals may become the ideals of all Thy children, so that good will may prevail among men and peace come to earth.

Amen.



ceeded. It induced the formation of "native" American societies to make of every legal action against communism a pretended threat to the U.S. Constitution. Along these lines it developed a phony "Americanism" movement of its own, devoted to American liberties for communists only.

As time went on, the Legion demand for deportation of alien reds meant less and less. The reds developed a larger corps of native American leaders.

In labor, the communists deserted the ignorant workmen of Centralia vintage and sought to worm their way into the leadership of established labor unions. When the Legion alerted America to the red penetration of labor, the communists were able to convince many U.S. intellectuals that the Legion was "anti-labor." Top labor leadership was not so easily deceived. In its long struggle against red inroads, the leaders of the AFL from 1922 onward counted on the Legion as an ally and a valuable public opinion force in their resistance to communism.

The communists paid less attention after 1919 to inciting violent crimes, for the reason that they didn't work.

Stirring up riots and murders didn't lead the American people to revolt as Lenin had foolishly thought.

The ordinary American had an ideology, a faith, a tradition and a loyalty that were immune to communism. He didn't confuse.

Early in the 1920's the communists set their sights on this difficulty. Let American adults begin to doubt their country. Let no new generation of children receive inspiration from America's past. These were the new red aims, and U.S. communists set out to influence the thoughts of the educated.

Their main aim was to set up intellectual fads among educated and influential American men and women who believed themselves wholly patriotic—chiefly fads of thought that would cast American values in doubt, or tend to support the communist line.

Any reader could list dozens of such fads—all communist inspired and empty of logic—to which thousands of educated Americans found themselves giving lip service (and being applauded for it).

Here are a few of the familiar ones that found print in respected publications, that were spouted from lecture platforms, made the subject of learned discussion, passed on to students in college classrooms:

1. If you're anti-communist you must be a fascist. 2. American history is the bunk. 3. Patriotism is shameful. 4. The depression proved that the American government and economy are wrong. 5. Differences of opinion in America show we are confused, so we need a new social order to end the confusion. 6. Intelligent people should overlook the barbarity and

dictatorship of the Soviet system because it's an interesting experiment. 7. We must not expose secret communist activities because that would wreck our Constitution.

You can add to the list.

As early as 1924, the Legion convention noted a trend to debunk American history in school textbooks.

The trend continued and got worse. It led to the Legion's famous conflict with teachers college leaders who, in the 1930's and 1940's, were teaching teachers to teach children that the American way had failed, while the murderous regime of Stalin was "an experiment worth watching."

Nobody today can say exactly what damage to the United States has been done by the unintelligent support of the communist line by supposedly intelligent Americans.

How much of today's juvenile delinquency stems from the cynicism they directed at ideals and traditions? Why were so many of our youngsters in Korea morally disarmed?

The Legion opposed the big brainwash from the start.

In the direct war of ideas, the Legion made itself a social force for the perpetuation of America's heritage, through education and information, that was heard loudly every year. It was widely influential, and gave support to others of like mind.

In the direct war against the communists themselves, the Legion recognized that it was not a legal body to act on its own, but was a civic group that must confine itself to (1) influencing public opinion (2) disseminating information and (3) popular support of official government actions against subversion.

A 1927 Legion convention report spelled out that direct action against communism — both prosecution and investigation — belongs "to constituted authority."

The Legion then threw its support to special investigating committees of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Senate, to support of the FBI, and of official state fact-finding bodies.

Most of the exposure of communist subversive works over the last twenty years has been done by the tireless works of these official bodies. Their findings now fill hundreds of shocking volumes. Their investigations drew forth loud communists screams, wholesale political attacks on the right of such agencies to exist, cries that it is unlawful for communists to be exposed.

The government needed the active popular support of groups such as the Legion to carry on its work against communism. The reds were always able to muster opposition to the Congress from surprising sources. Even in this past year, when world communism poses the

greatest challenge yet to America, a published newspaper ad demanding an end to the House Un-American Activities Committee carried the name of the widow of a former U. S. President.

The Legion published much of what the Congress unearthed — in speeches, articles and pamphlets.

Official exposures of red influence in the U.S. movie industry brought a Hollywood crisis in the late Forties when the Legion widely publicized the official findings. The public reaction threatened the future of Hollywood itself. When the movie heads then showed a willingness to clean house, the Legion turned from the attack to the support of the suddenly sincere efforts of the industry leaders. Today, new trouble is brewing on the movie front as independent studios are surreptitiously turning again to communist screen writers, directors, producers and actors. The Legion will be heard from again on this.

Perhaps the saddest story, and one that in the long run will hurt America the most, is what communist influence working on non-communist minds has succeeded on doing to patriotism.

The Legion's advocacy, at its first convention, of unblushing patriotism is actually one of the most potent thrusts at communist aims. Communism lives in non-communist lands for no other purpose than to divide the people until disunity makes them so weak that the reds can seize power.

Patriotism, nationalism, love of country hold people together. The reds detest it in others. They call it chauvinism — a curse word. Patriotism still runs strong in the grass roots of America. Under its uniting fervor, and under the symbol of the flag, three generations of Americans have marched forth to death if necessary in this century to preserve everything that our nation stands for.

But in the United States the communists have made great headway, especially among intellectuals, in making patriotism a bad word and flag-waving a shameful act.

Literally tens of thousands of Americans, many in the teaching and writing professions where their attitudes are widely contagious, have been indoctrinated (they know not by whom) to sneer at patriotism, nationalism, love of country and the dangerous (to Moscow's aims) display of our Flag.

To destroy a nation from within, you must first destroy its symbols — for the symbols of patriotism are the language that bind a people together in unity. After forty years, The American Legion remains an unblushing devotee of patriotism, and of display of the flag — untouched by the corrosive cynicism that must — if it grows — finally undo our Constitution.

THE END

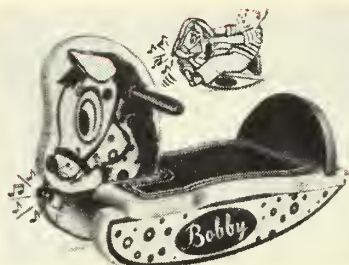


THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER GOES.....

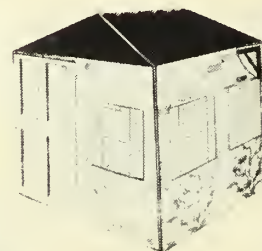
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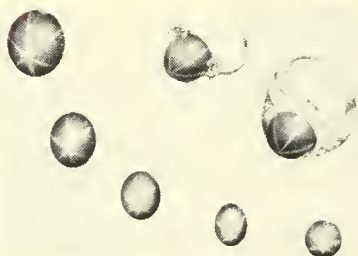
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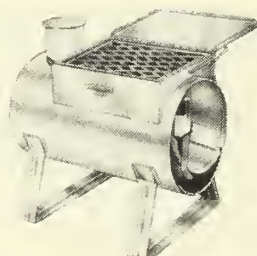
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**STARS COME DOWN TO EARTH.** Beautiful Linde star sapphires and star rubies are identical in composition to the real thing—and only \$12 per carat. Write for brochures of these and other man-made gemstone rings and free ring size chart to Regent Lapidary Co., Dpt. ALE-92, 511 East 12th St., N.Y. 9.



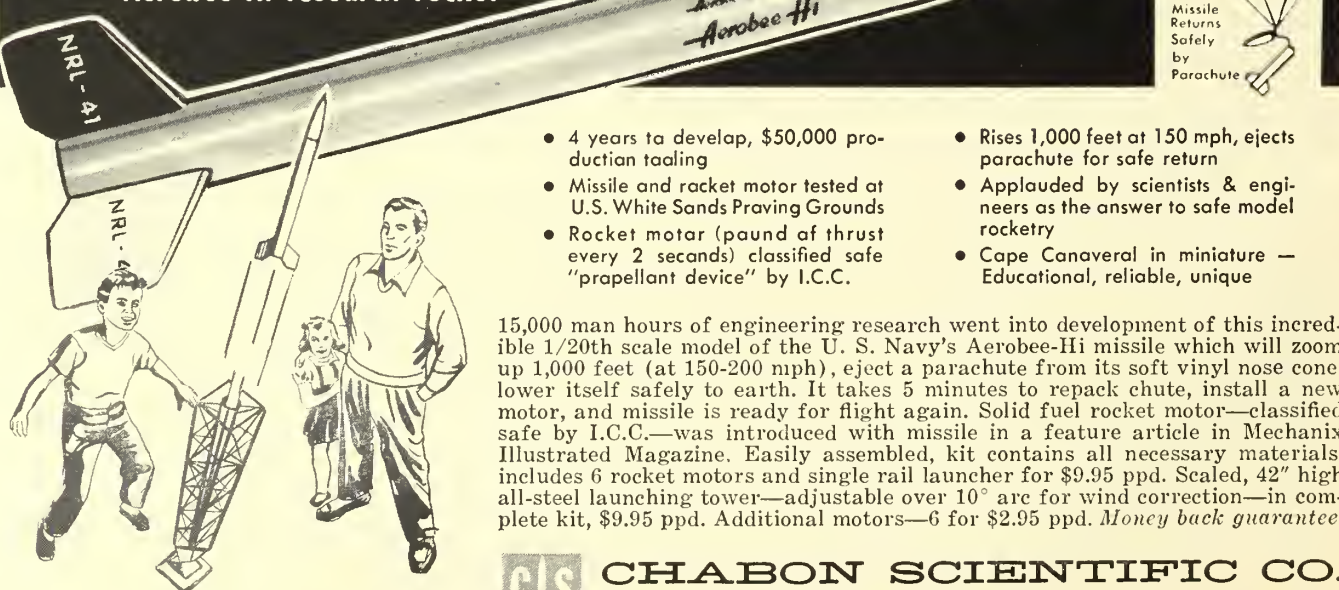
**SPORTSMAN'S STOVE** is made of heavy gauge steel, weighs only 12 pounds, has removable steel grill, adjustable draft control, piano-hinged cover. Can be used indoors and out, burns charcoal, wood, etc. Measures 14½" x 10½" x 12". \$13.95 ppd. Thoreson, Inc., Dept. AL-950, 385 Water St., N. Y. 2.



**1-FT.-HIGH** scale model of a human skeleton is articulated, anatomically accurate. Fine for doctors, students; fun for office, club; (what a gag! — "ideal" business partner; car ornament). Parts snap together. With chart, stand, \$3.95 ppd. Chabon Scientific, Dept. AL-12, 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17.

## NOW! THE MISSILE YOU CAN FLY!

AN EXACT 1/20th SCALE MODEL OF U. S. NAVY'S  
**Aerobee-Hi research rocket**



- 4 years to develop, \$50,000 production tooling
- Missile and rocket motor tested at U.S. White Sands Proving Grounds
- Rocket motor (pound of thrust every 2 seconds) classified safe "propellant device" by I.C.C.

- Rises 1,000 feet at 150 mph, ejects parachute for safe return
- Applauded by scientists & engineers as the answer to safe model rocketry
- Cape Canaveral in miniature — Educational, reliable, unique

15,000 man hours of engineering research went into development of this incredible 1/20th scale model of the U. S. Navy's Aerobee-Hi missile which will zoom up 1,000 feet (at 150-200 mph), eject a parachute from its soft vinyl nose cone, lower itself safely to earth. It takes 5 minutes to repack chute, install a new motor, and missile is ready for flight again. Solid fuel rocket motor—classified safe by I.C.C.—was introduced with missile in a feature article in *Mechanix Illustrated* Magazine. Easily assembled, kit contains all necessary materials, includes 6 rocket motors and single rail launcher for \$9.95 ppd. Scaled, 42" high all-steel launching tower—adjustable over 10° arc for wind correction—in complete kit, \$9.95 ppd. Additional motors—6 for \$2.95 ppd. *Money back guarantee.*



**CHABON SCIENTIFIC CO.**  
1308-AL LINCOLN BUILDING, 60 EAST 42nd STREET, NEW YORK 17



# Shopping

This section is presented as a service to readers and advertisers. All products are sold with a money-back guarantee. When ordering, please allow a reasonable amount of time for handling and shipping.



**DO YOU REMEMBER WHEN THESE BIG TRAINS** were found in almost every home? If you do, you're much older than the young man riding this one—for today they're mostly in amusement parks. The same family in Germany has made these trains for 85 years. Sturdy, solid, heavy, safe wooden engine and cars will support a grown man, roll smoothly on one piece wooden wheels. Engine uncaps for coal, tank car can be filled; baggage car doors unlock, slide open. Bumpers at couplings prevent jacking. Brightly painted; a long 4 ft. of fun and good value for \$24.95 (shipped with railway express charges collect). The Toy Bench, Dept. AL, 305 Madison Ave., N. Y. 17.



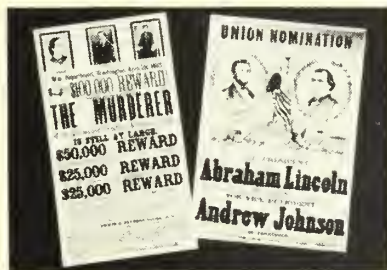
**NON-SKID RUBBERS** have the same patented Tri-Vac traction grip soles and heels used on USN flight deck boots. Durable, lightweight rubbers prevent slipping on ice, snow, any wet surface. Black satin finish. Give shoe size. \$3.95 ppd. Meridian Co., Dept. AL, 366 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17.



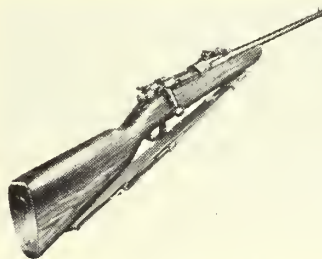
**HOT SOX** warm your feet without batteries or electricity. Dacron and nylon insulation retain heat in coldest weather. Ideal for sports, shoveling snow etc. Beige color. Small (fits all women); Medium; Large. \$2.65 ppd. Bancroft's, Dept. AL-718, 2170 S. Canalport, Chicago 8, Ill.



**NO FISH STORY**—This cast aluminum holder finished in dull black is a good way to keep fishing rods safely stored when not in use. Fish hooks won't damage guides and buffed-aluminum raised letters spell out "Have rod, will fish." \$1.98 ppd. Medford Products, Dept. AL, Box 39, Bethpage, N. Y.



**CIVIL WAR POSTERS** are richly detailed on 11" heavy stock, ready to decorate office, den, study. Set of 4 posters includes Lincoln-Johnson 1864 election, reward for Lincoln's murderer, Union army recruiting, "Skaves for Sale." Set, \$1.98 ppd. Greenland Studios, Dept. AL, 5858 Forbes, Pittsburgh, Pa.



**SPRINGFIELD SPORTER 30.06** has walnut stock, 4-groove barrels, late high number receiver. Sights adjustable for windage, elevation. In good condition, \$39.95 f.o.b. Ammo: 100 rds. M1 target, \$7.50; 40 rds. Softnose, \$5.90. Sporting Arms, 11029 Washington Blvd., Culver City, Calif.



**DOLL SET** has 100 little dolls made of styrene plastic and hard synthetic rubber. Includes baby dolls, nurse dolls, dancing dolls, foreign dolls, clown dolls, cowboy dolls, bride dolls and many others. Hours of fun for any child. Comes for \$1.25 ppd, 100 Dolls, Dept. K-286, 11 East 47th St., N. Y. 17.

## FOR HOLIDAY EATING - HOLIDAY GREETING

# FORST

## Fabulous Foods

You'll get cheers aplenty when you **SERVE or GIVE**—FORST's succulent golden-brown Smoked Turkeys, aromatically spiced, applewood smoked or mouth-watering sugar-cured, hickory smoked Hams. Your choice of many other taste-tempting treats too—some as low as \$6.50!



### FORST CATSKILL MOUNTAIN Smoked TURKEY

Whole smoked turkeys from 8 to 20 lbs. net.

Delivered price, \$1.75 lb.

### NEW BONELESS SMOKED TURKEY ROLL

All white meat, 7-8 lbs. net.

Delivered price, \$2.95 lb.



### FORST CATSKILL MOUNTAIN Smoked HAM

(Bone In) Net weight from 10 to 16 lbs.

Delivered price, \$1.50 lb.

### NEW BONELESS SMOKED HAM ROLL

All solid meat, 8-12 lbs. net.

Delivered price, \$1.80 lb.



### FORST GAY AND FESTIVE PAK-O-SIX

6 generous cans—each a delightfully different Forst delicacy.

Delivered price, \$6.50

**YOU CAN SHOP FROM YOUR ARMCHAIR — SO ORDER TODAY!**

**THE FORSTS, Route 576, Kingston, N. Y.**  
Important: All Forst Products are Gov't. Inspected.

## Model Changeover Sale

### 8" TILT ARBOR POWER SAW

1959 MODEL

BLADE TILTS

TABLE ALWAYS

REMAINS LEVEL

Heavy duty all cast

iron and steel con-

struction. Precision

ground cast iron table. Price in-

cludes massive cast iron mitre

gauge and patented motor drive

that fits any motor. Does every-

thing same as saws costing \$50

times as much—cross cuts, rips, bevels, mitres,

dadoes, cuts compound angles. Adjustable depth of

cut. 0" to 2 1/4"

**SPECIAL BARGAIN** during model changeover. This

is an 1959 model. Brand new—sent to you in fac-

tory sealed cartons. Sold and guaranteed direct

from factory at a fantastic bargain during change-

over of assembly lines to 1960 models.

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**—Try this famous saw

10 days. If not completely delighted—FOR ANY

REASON—return for immediate refund.

**SEND EXPRESS COLLECT**—Send check or M.O.

\$2.00 deposits on C.O.D.'s. We reserve right to

refund money if stock is exhausted. Avoid disap-

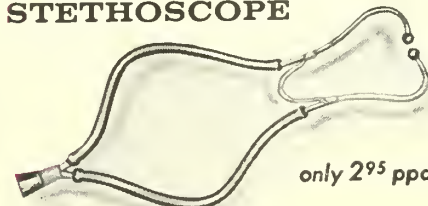
pointment. Order right now!

**AMERICAN MACHINE & TOOL COMPANY**

Royersford 55, Pa.



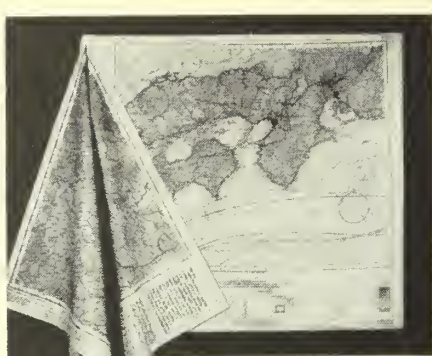
## U. S. MEDICAL CORPS STETHOSCOPE



only 2<sup>95</sup> ppd.

Ever try to buy one of these? Hard to find, and usually expensive, this is a U.S. Medical Corps stethoscope. Brand new surplus, it's ideal for doctors, engineers and mechanics (to check trouble spots in motors, etc.), educational for kids and adults. Lots of fun, too. Handy in the country. An excellent buy for \$2.95 ppd. (half regular price). Moneyback guarantee. **BANNER SUPPLY**, Dept. MA, 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17





only  
\$1.98

## WORLD WAR II SILK AIR FORCE ESCAPE MAPS

100 Uses: Scarfs, Shirts, Framing etc.

Really beautiful, detailed AAF waterproof silk maps were printed in 6 colors on both sides in 1942-43, were in airman's WW II escape kits. Covering 4 to 5 sq. ft., maps make ideal scarfs, women's head kerchiefs, are easily sewn for shirts, etc., are handsome framed. 3 maps: Tokyo-Japan, Philippines-S.E. China, Russia-Japan. \$1.98 each ppd. All are only \$3.98 ppd.

BANNER SUPPLY, Dept. AL, 60 East 42nd St., N. Y. 17



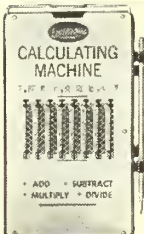
## TRANQUILIZING PILLOW

When tense or all worn out from the cares of the day, relax in a warm sudsy bath with your head cradled in this patented Relaxapedic Bath Pillow. Aches disappear, cares wash away—you feel new again. Completely wet proof, keeps hair dry. Held firmly in place by suction cups. Gaily hand decorated with colorful flowers. Choice of Gold, Pink or Blue. A beautiful and practical gift of lasting comfort. Only \$2.25 postpaid. Two day Air Mail, if desired, 40c extra. Money Back Guarantee.

BETTER SLEEP, INC. Dept. 131 New Providence, N. J.

## WORLD'S FINEST SMALLEST ADDING MACHINE

— Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies and  
Divides up to ONE BILLION!



Precision-made by master craftsmen. Enduring, high-quality steel mechanism, not tin or plastic like others. Adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides — up to 1,000,000,000! Never makes a mistake. Save money, avoid errors, wherever you shop. Works with lightning speed with same precision as machine costing hundreds of dollars! Millions of adding machines sold at much higher prices but we GUARANTEE ours is finest value for the money. Only \$1.95 in all! Order NOW!

Only  
\$1.95

ADDING MACHINE, Dept. M-89,  
Box 881, St. Louis, Mo.

## New Table Top Invention Puts You In... PROFITABLE RUBBER STAMP BUSINESS

Home Operators now make  
\$9.20 AN HOUR in business  
once monopolized by  
a few big companies

Special rubber stamps bring high prices—cost only pennies to make on new, low-cost table top machine. Take 27 cents worth of material, make perfect stamps, the kind businesses and offices now buy by the dozen at \$1.80 each. Make up to \$9.20 an hour. Start in spare time in your own home. Run machine on kitchen table using ordinary electrical outlet. Make any kind of stamp. We'll send you free information without obligation about this established, highly profitable business, now open to individuals for the first time. For free information send name today on a post card to Rubber Stamp Div., 1512 Jarvis Ave., Dept. R-8-P, Chicago 26, Ill.



THE AMERICAN  
LEGION SHOPPER

GOES.....

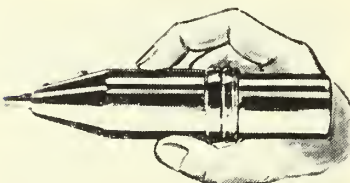
# Christmas

## HANGOVER PIN-UP BEAUTIES

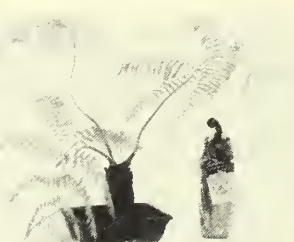
JANUARY 1-31  
3 5 6 7 8 9  
10 12 13 14 15 16  
17 19 20 21 22 23  
24 26 27 28 29 30



HANGOVER PIN-UP CALENDAR features a dozen un-bewitching dames guaranteed to give your favorite gal a superiority complex. This 1960 calendar has big weekends and absolutely no Mondays—which we think is a pretty good idea. \$1 ppd. Greenland Studios, Dept. AL-12, 5858 Forbes, Pittsburgh, Pa.



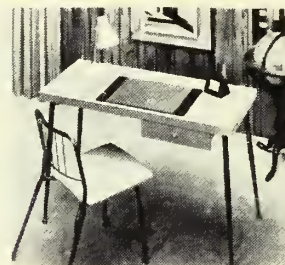
ELECTRIC ERASER works on flashlight battery, whisks away pencil, ink or typing errors without making holes in the paper. Fine for accountants, artists, secretaries, students etc. Comes with 4 erasers and 2 brushes. \$1.95 ppd. Greenland Studios, Dept. AL, 5858 Forbes St., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.



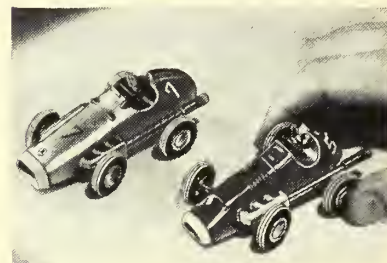
HAWAIIAN FERN plant adds exotic touch to home decor. This tropical plant grows at normal room temperature, can reach 4 ft. in height. Comes with directions for growing in water or soil directly from fern forests of our 50th state, Hawaii. \$2.98 ppd. Murray Hill House, Dept. AL, Box 126, Bethpage, N. Y.



ST. NICK BIB makes meal-time fun time. Just press his nose and he squeals and squeaks. Bib is washable, color-fast, comes in red and black on white flannel backed with non-toxic vinyl. A novel gift for your favorite toddler. \$1 ppd. Jolan Sales, Dept. AL, 716 Fostertown Road, Newburgh, N. Y.

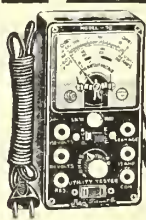


DESK AND UPHOLSTERED CHAIR are fine for living room, bedroom, den etc. Desk has stain-resistant top, metal legs, reversible drawer for right or left hand desk surface. Choice of beige or walnut finish; chair to match. \$19.95 exp. coll. Barilen, Dept. 1502, 11 East 47th St., N.Y. 17.



IMPORTED SCALE MODELS of Mercedes-Benz (top) and Ferrari racers are only 4" long, yet go 20 mph. Beautifully detailed, cars have micro-sensitive adjustment and differential for precision steering, brake, free-wheeling, crash absorber, etc. \$2.95 ppd. each. Lee Products, Dept. AL-12, 103 Park Ave., N. Y. 17.

## ALL AROUND ELECTRIC TESTER



Shipped on Approval

Tests all Electrical Appliances, TV tubes, Automobile Circuits, etc. Measures A.C. and D.C. Voltages, Amperes, Resistance and Leakage. Price complete including 64 page book only \$15.85.

Shipped on approval!  
NO MONEY WITH  
ORDER—NO C.O.D.

Order Model 70 "on approval." If satisfactory you pay \$15.85 (plus p.p.) in 4 monthly payments. Otherwise return after 10 days free trial. Moss Electronic, Inc., Dept. D-697, 3849 Tenth Ave., N. Y. 34, N. Y.

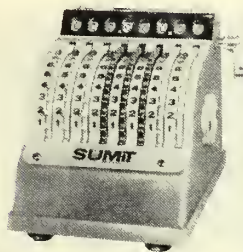


IMPROVE YOUR APPEARANCE with lightweight shoulder brace that gives comfortable, correct support to any man, woman or child. Made of batiste cloth, support has adjustable lace back for individual fit. Chest measurements 28 thru 45. Specify. \$3.49 ppd. Magic Mod Dept. AL, 473 Livonia, Brooklyn, N. Y.

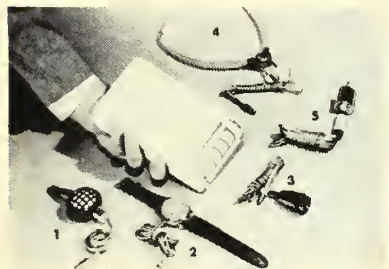


# Shopping

This section is presented as a service to readers and advertisers. All products are sold with a money-back guarantee. When ordering, please allow a reasonable amount of time for handling and shipping.



**SUMIT ADDING MACHINE** is the lowest priced desk model on the market. Made in the U.S., it's guaranteed for 2 years. Saves hours of time. Made of heavy gauge steel, it's accurate and built for heavy duty. Horizon-blue color. \$19.95 ppd. Order from Barilen Corp., Dept. K-29, 11 East 47th St., N.Y. 17.



**POCKET WIRE RECORDER** records 4 hours through grill (1), wrist watch (2) and telephone (3) mikes. Plays back through earphones (4), radio or phono with attachment (5). Pushbutton operated; German-made; Weighs under 2 lbs. About \$269.50. For brochures, Lincoln Electronics, 1306-D Lincoln Bldg., N. Y. 17.



**HANGING GARDENS** are planted with 5 Madeira bulbs. Just add water and watch these tropical vines grow. You'll have masses of green, glossy leaves and clusters of white flowers in no time. In styrene basket with bracket. \$1.84 ppd.; 2 for \$3.24. Michigan Bulb, Dept. FA-1403, Grand Rapids, Mich.



**BUNDLING BOARD** keeps bed-hogs on their own side. Get the advantage of twin beds without the extra cost and double work of two beds. Slide it under the mattress; it never shows, acts so gently your spouse may never know it's there. \$3.97 ppd. Better Sleep, Dept. AE, New Providence, N. J.



A **FIRE ENGINE** is always a thrill for any child, and here's a beauty that's made with the craftsmanship of yesterday. All wood, it's strong enough to sit on. Everything is in perfect scale — and works. It has a 3-section 5-foot extension ladder with hand guide ropes strung up sides. Hose runs up and beyond full length of ladder, actually plays water through metal nozzle from hand pump at bottom. Brass bell clangs, light works, doors lock and open, hand cranks raise and pay out ladder from swivel base. Heavy-tread rubber tires. Imported from Germany. 2 feet of pleasure for \$24.50 ppd. Davis Model Co., Dept. AL, 509 East 80th, N. Y. 21.



**OOGIAK BOAT** is made of sturdy fiberglass, is unsinkable. Weighs only 90 lbs., is 13 ft. long, 40 in. wide, 16 in. deep, can carry 2 men with packs. Ideal for duck hunting, fishing etc. Olive, white, red-white, green-white. \$199 ppd. Conrad Co., Dept. L-10 (2), Box 989, Minneapolis, Minn.

## "I'M MAKING MORE THAN \$1000 a Month"



C. KAMA



**HAVEN'T TOUCHED BOTTOM YET!"**

—reports Charles Kama, Texas, one of many who are "cleaning up" with orders for **PRESTO. Science's New Midget Miracle Fire Extinguisher. So can YOU!**

Amazing new kind of fire extinguisher. Tiny "Presto" does job of bulky extinguishers that cost 4 times as much, are 8 times as heavy. Ends fires fast as 2 seconds. Never corrodes. **Guaranteed for 20 years!**

**show it to civil defense workers, owners of homes, cars, boats, farms, etc., and to stores for re-sale—make good income. H. J. Kerr reports \$20 a day. Wm. Wydalhis \$15.20 an hour. FREE Sales Kit. No obligation.**

**MERLITE INDUSTRIES, Dept. P-IG PRESTO DIV., 114 East 32 St., New York 16, N.Y. Canada: Mopa Co., Ltd., 371 Dowd St., Montreal 1, P.Q.**



## More Brilliant Than a Diamond!

Yes, Kenya Gems are more dazzling, more fiery than diamonds, and they look exactly like fine white diamonds. Everybody will think you are wearing the most glorious diamond they have ever seen.

Superbly beautiful! Sparkling white! Truly a miracle of modern science! **HOUSE BEAUTIFUL Magazine** says, "Like a diamond and with more dazzling sparkle." **GOOD HOUSEKEEPING** says, "As brilliant as the diamond and has even more fire."

**LOW COST—AMAZINGLY LOW COST!** Actually only a small fraction of the cost of a diamond. Stylish, sparkling men's and ladies' rings on easy payments, if you wish—as little as \$6 down.

**Send no money.** Just write today for the **FREE Booklet** that tells you all about this dazzling white gem, and shows you a wide selection of smart, stylish rings.

**KENYA GEM, Dept. 290—Philadelphia 44, Pa.**

## WORLD'S SHORTEST NIGHTIE



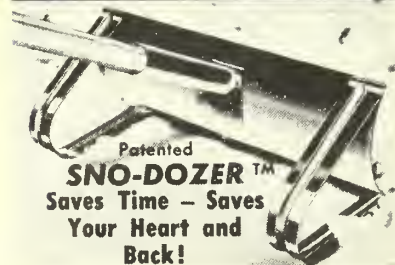
This is delightfully ridiculous—a nightie that prevents "cold shoulders" and little else! Made of pink sheer nylon with fluffy lace trim and a small bow at the neckline. Give it to your lady love and spend happy hours discussing how foolish we can be. Or are we?

**THE PERFECT GIFT FOR YOU KNOW WHO!**

**POST PAID \$1.50**

**GREENLAND STUDIOS Dept. AL-12 5858 Forbes Avenue Pittsburgh 17, Pa.**

## STOP SHOVELING SNOW!



**Patented SNO-DOZER™ Saves Time — Saves Your Heart and Back!**

Patented SNO-DOZER whisks away deep snow in minutes instead of hours. No dangerous lifting, bending, heaving. 16" steel blade slides on sleigh runners over any surface. 54" no-stoop handle. SNO-DOZER weighs under 5 lbs. Also ideal for spreading sand, leveling dirt, removing leaves. Perfect gift. Only \$4.95 postpaid. Same price in Canada. Money-back guarantee. Send check, money order. No COD's.



**\$4.95 Postpaid**

**Royal-T Products Co. 811 Wyandotte, Dept. AL-129 Kansas City 5, Mo.**

## Shopper's Note

Merchandise appearing in The American Legion Shopper represents the newest and most unusual products available. They are believed to be good values and should make worthwhile gifts for men and women.



## EXACT SKELETON MODEL

ONE FOOT HIGH

AMAZING ANATOMICAL  
REPRODUCTION

1/6 scale of 6  
ft. man

Fully articu-  
lated, working  
model

Accurate detail,  
contour, bone  
color

4 year work,  
\$20,000 produc-  
tion tooling

A triumph of  
model making  
applauded by  
doctors &  
teachers

Magnificent  
conversation  
piece

NOW \$2<sup>95</sup>  
ONLY

Developed after years of work, this precise human skeleton model is fine for doctors, nurses, students etc.; perfect fun for office, den, desk or club. (And what a gag! "ideal" business partner, eye-catching store display; ear ornament.) Parts interlock, snap together. With identification chart, \$2.95. With stand, \$3.95 ppd. (Obviously a must for everyone's closet.) Money back guarantee. Order by mail only.

**CHABON SCIENTIFIC CO.**

DEPT. AL-12, 60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17



### FOLDING BACK REST

Ingeniously improved Folding Back Rest gives you the joy of sitting-up support when you read, eat, doze or watch T.V. Provides 3 positions, especially selected for maximum comfort. Anchored by non-skid base. Elastic strap holds your own pillow where you want it. Folds "tuck-away" flat. Conveniently light. Wood grain finish. Gifts mailed direct. We ship immediately for only \$3.98 postpaid.

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE**

**BETTER SLEEP, INC.** Dept. 132 New Providence, N. J.

## Golfers WHAM-O for practice

**NEW!** GROOVE YOUR SWING AT HOME!  
DEVELOP FORM - CORRECT HOOK AND SLICE!



FOR WOODS AND IRONS - USED BY PROS

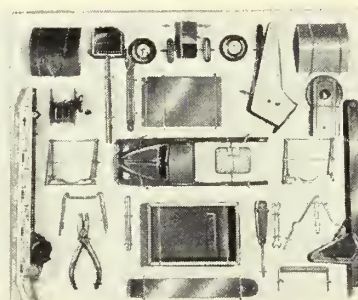
**No ball to chase!** Simply push into ground and hit. Returns to position after club swing. Imperfection in your swing is indicated by action of Wham-O. Practice just 5 minutes a day with our instructions and play 100% better on Sunday! Folds to 8" for golf bag. Use to warm up at starting tee. Tough pliable plastic, ash hardwood stock, 5" steel spikes. Withstands violent abuse. Only \$1.95, complete. Guaranteed. Ideal gift. At dealers or send to: **WHAM-O MFG. CO., Box 62 G, San Gabriel, California**

## THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER GOES...

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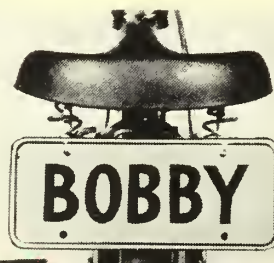
**STAY WARM ALL WINTER** — even if you plan to go to Alaska. This Storm King undersuit is made of 70/70 denier nylon, insulated with 4-ounce dacron fiberfill, will keep you warm even at 20° below zero. Has knit collar and cuffs, absorbent lining. \$15.95 ppd. Edward King, Box 46, Whitestone 37, N. Y.



\$100,000 went into tooling this remarkable kit which contains enough individual and interchangeable parts to construct 6 different truck models. Permits assembly of following, all working models: chain side loader, dump truck, fire engine with rotating and elevating ladder, scoop, steam shovel and logger with cab and body. All gears and parts are steel and mesh perfectly. With complete instructions, \$12.95 ppd. Lincoln Model Co., Dept. AL 12, 49 East 41st St., N. Y. 17.

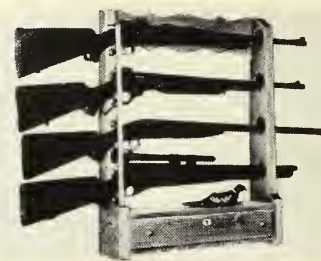


**WORRYING IS FOR THE BIRDS** and this bird does it all for you. About 4" high, The Worrier has a furry body, sad eyes and big feet. He's great at listening to tear jerkers about business, golf, mothers-in-law etc. \$1 ppd. Greenland Studios, Dept. AL, 5858 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

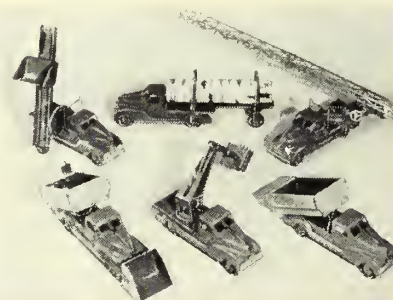


**CHILDREN'S LICENSE PLATES** are personalized with name or nickname (up to 8 letters). Letters are embossed on 25-gauge steel tag in baked enamel colors. Fine for tricycles, bicycles, wagons, scooters etc. Print name clearly. \$1 ppd. Rembrandt Co., Dept. AL, 403 Market St., Newark, N. J.

# Christmas



**PROTECT GUNS**, family and friends by locking up your hunting gear in this handsome gun rack. Guns can't fall or be removed without key. Rack displays 4 guns; drawer holds ammo, pistols etc. Measures 24" x 28" x 5 3/4". Complete 1-hour kit, \$11.95 ppd. Yield House, Dept. AL, North Conway, N.H.



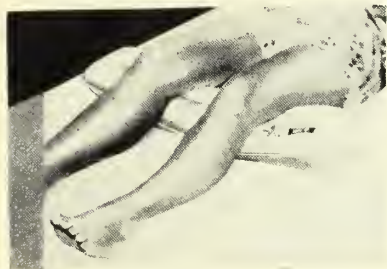
**GOT A MESSY JOB TO DO?** Well, you don't have to change clothes to do it. Slip these sturdy denim coveralls over any type clothing and you're protected from dirt and grease. Fine for gardening, painting, changing tires etc. \$2.98 ppd. Empire, Dept. AL, 4 North 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.



**HEALTH BELT** firmly controls your figure, makes you look younger, adds spring to your step. Gives good back support, too. Has non-roll top, adjustable leg supports. Waist sizes 26" through 50". (Specify). Only \$2.98 ppd. Order from Magic Mold, Dept. AL, 473 Livonia Ave., Brooklyn 7, N. Y.



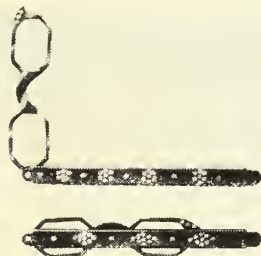
# Shopping



**KNEE-LIFT CUSHION** gives contour-chair comfort in bed. It eases aching joints, relaxes back and legs for more restful sleep. Ideal for bed readers, light sleepers and invalids. \$2.98 ppd. With white washable zipper cover, \$3.83 ppd. Better Sleep, Dept. AG, New Providence, N. J.



**BALLOON BLOWING BEAR** huffs and puffs, moves his head and stamps his feet as he actually blows up a real balloon, gives a bear howl as balloon deflates. Teddy works on 2 flash batteries, stands nearly a foot high. \$4.95 ppd. Niresk, Dept. TA-32, 2331 N. Washtenaw, Chicago 47, Ill.



**FOLDING LORGNETTE** does away with holding the phone book at arm's length, lets you read finest print with ease. Lorgnette comes in floral case in black, tortoise shell, pink pearl or silver speckles on black, with or without jewels. \$6.95 ppd, Bradlee Products, Dept. AL, 550 5th Avenue, N. Y. 36.



**NAME AND ADDRESS LABELS** are handy to have around, and are perfect for such as letters, cards, packages, checks, etc. Print your name and address carefully and send it into these people and they'll print you 1000 gummed labels packed in a plastic box. \$1 ppd. Tower Press, Box 591, AL, Lynn, Mass.



## The AMERICAN LEGION CLASSIFIED

For rates, write American Legion Classified  
305 Madison Ave., N.Y. 17, N.Y.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**SWIMMING POOL Franchise.** Small investment, partial financing. Write for brochure, Box AL-1262, 125 West 41st Street, N.Y.C., U.S.A.  
**FREE PICTURE FOLDER,** "How to Make \$3,000 Yearly," Sparetime, Backyard, Raising Earthworms!" Oakhaven-106, Cedar Hill, Texas.

**WE PAY \$4.50 lb dried.** Grow Mushrooms, cellar, shed and outdoors. Spare, full time, year round. We have 29,000 customers. **FREE BOOK,** Mushrooms, Dept: 325. 2954 Admiral Way, Seattle, Wash.

**HOME MAILORDER BUSINESS** — Raising fish-worms and crickets. Free Literature. Carter Gardens, Plains, Georgia.

### FOR INVENTORS

**INVENTIONS NEEDED** immediately for manufacturers. For additional information write Kessler Corporation, C-3612, Fremont, Ohio.

### HELP WANTED

**SELL ADVERTISING MATCHBOOKS** to local businesses. No experience needed — powerful sales kit free. Part, full-time. Match Corporation of America, Dept. EX-129, Chicago 32.

### SCHOOLS & INSTRUCTION

**PIANO Tuning Pays.** Big money in spare time. Learn at home in 30 days. No musical knowledge required. Phonograph records, tools, instructions furnished. Free catalog. Capital Tuning School, Dept. 8, 3160 S.W. 16th Ct., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

**DETECTIVE PROFESSION.** Easy home study plan. Badge, Certificate, profitable future. Box 41197-AL, Los Angeles 41, California.

### SALESMEN WANTED

**\$1,000.00 A MONTH** for making dramatic 3-second demonstration of amazing lightweight Presto Fire Extinguisher. New chemical used by Airforce snuffs out fires instantly. Only \$4.95. Terrific commissions. Millions want it. Free Kit. Merlite, 114 E. 32nd, Dept. P-67G, New York 16.

**MAKE MONEY** selling sensational **DWARF Trees** — bear Giant-size Apples, Peaches, Pears. Ornamental. Also Stark-Burbank Standard Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Vines, etc. **OUTFIT FREE.** Stark, Dept. 30160, Louisiana, Missouri.

**WILL YOU WEAR** new suits and topcoats without one penny cost and agree to show them to friends? You can make up to \$30.00 in a day even in spare time, without canvassing. Pioneer Tailoring Co., Congress & Throop Sts., Dept. Y-1005, Chicago 7, Ill.

**AMAZING OPPORTUNITY.** New low priced fire alarm protects homes, farms, offices, factories, etc. No wiring — hangs like picture. Pays up to \$1,100 a month. Free kit. Merlite (Alarm Div.), 114 E. 32nd St., Dept. F-70G, New York 16, N.Y.

### LOANS BY MAIL

**\$50 TO \$600 FOR ANY PURPOSE.** Employed men and women eligible. Confidential. 2 years to repay. Write for free loan application. American Loan Plan, City National Bldg., Dept. AC-12019, Omaha 2, Nebraska.

### REAL ESTATE

**CENTRAL Florida Developments.** Trailer Home-sites; also Lakefront and Highway Lots; Acreage. No Interest. From \$295.00. Terms. Victor Roepke, DeLand, Florida.

### LOOKING FOR A GIFT?

The American Legion Shopper offers a wide selection of reasonably priced merchandise that make excellent birthday, anniversary and graduation gifts. Go ahead and order. If you're not happy with it — just send it back for a refund. Everything here is sold on a money-back guarantee.



## 8 RECORD HITS ONLY \$1.00

IN STORES 8 RECORD HITS @ 89c EACH COST \$7.12  
OUR PRICE AT \$1.00 PLUS 10c POSTAGE \$1.10  
**YOU SAVE \$6.02**

☐ **HERE ARE THE TITLES SET #6**  
1. Red River Rock 5. Just As Your Heart  
2. Mack The Knife 6. Sea of Love  
3. Poison Ivy 7. Till I Kissed You  
4. Put Your Head On My Shoulder 8. Thank You Pretty Baby

☐ **HERE ARE THE TITLES SET #5**  
1. There Goes My Baby 5. Broken Hearted Melody  
2. The Three Bells 6. Baby Talk  
3. I'm Gonna Get Married 7. I Want to Walk You Home  
4. Lavender Blue 8. Sleepwalk

☐ **HERE ARE THE TITLES SET #4**  
1. Battle of New Orleans 5. Tiger  
2. Personality 6. What a Difference a Day Makes  
3. Lipstick on Your Collar 7. My Heart's An Open Book  
4. Baby Sox to Stockings 8. M.T.A.

☐ **HERE ARE THE TITLES SET #3**  
1. A Fool Such as I 6. That's Why  
2. Pink Shoe Laces 7. A Teenager in Love  
3. The Happy Organ 4. Tell Him No  
5. Kansas City 8. Kookie, Kookie

**MONEY BACK GUARANTEE** They must be the nation's top 8 hits. I must be 100% satisfied, or I may return them for full \$1.00 refund. NOW YOU GET THE NATION'S TOP 8 RECORD HITS for only \$1.00 plus 10c postage. We do it by a revolutionary new process that puts 4 songs on each side of a record. So you get the HITS you want instead of an unwanted song or an unknown song on the back of a record.

### DON'T DELAY — ORDER TODAY

**REMBRANDT CO.** — Dept. 351 403 Market Street, Newark, New Jersey  
☐ Send Set No. 7 ☐ Send 45 rpm ☐ Send 78 rpm ☐ Send Set No. 3 ☐ Send Set No. 4 ☐ Send Set No. 5  
Send the 8 RECORD HITS. I enclose \$1.00 plus 10c postage and handling. My money will be refunded if not satisfied. ☐ I enclose \$2.20. Send both sets.  
☐ I enclose \$..... Send .... sets. ☐ I enclose \$4.00. Send 4 sets.  
NAME .....  
ADDRESS .....  
CITY ..... STATE .....



# PARTING SHOTS



"Whatza matta now?"

## It Figures

*From food to furbelows, pills to pills,  
From taxes to yumminies for Rover,  
Every month we've been checking the bills,  
Going over our budget — way over!*

— MAX RICISTONE

## The Ladies

There are three kinds of women: Those who raise their eyebrows, those who raise their voices, and those who raise the roof.

— MARY ALKUS

## Quiz for Husbands

Have you ever wondered how you compare with other husbands? Test yourself now. Just study the situations below, then answer the questions with a simple yes or no. Be honest — you may be more average than you think.

1. Your wife keeps you waiting an hour because she decides at the last minute that her blue taffeta would look better at the Easton's than her green organdy. Would you like to slam the car door on her fingers?
2. The company comes through with a bonus check. Would you keep it a secret from your wife if you thought you could get away with it?
3. You wait in the car while your wife spends three hours in a beauty shop *getting the works* for a party you don't want to go to. When she comes out, she asks you how she looks. Do you ever feel like telling her the truth?
4. Your mother-in-law likes a lot of syrup on her waffles. She picks up the castor oil by mistake. Would you be willing to help her pour it?

If you have answered yes to all the ques-

tions above, you don't have a thing to worry about; you are an average American husband. If you have answered no to any of them, you aren't a husband at all; you're a bridegroom.

— GEORGE C. SCHLEGEL

## Birthday Time

*The worst thing in a woman's life after 30 is 31.*

— CY N. PEACE

## Thanks A Million Or Less

*This tray to hold sealing wax, penpoints, and such  
Is just what I've wanted, but not very much.  
This gold-lettered booklet is something I feel  
I've frequently yearned for, but not a great deal.  
The plastic do-funny, whose use I can't see,  
Delights me, but not to a major degree.  
These fiberglass doilies, this oyster-pick set,  
I've oftentimes wished for, though why I forget.  
For gifts such as these to make Christmas-time merry,  
I'm thankful and grateful but, well, not so very.  
However—to give things a friendlier touch—  
It's the KIND THOUGHT that matters,  
but not very much.*

— BERION BRALEY

## Christmas Tie!

Giving an engagement ring at Christmas is wrapping up two futures with one present!

— S. S. BIDDLE

## Needed Element

A man wrote to a college about the possibility of his son attending it. "Frankly," he penned, "John may not be much of a leader, but he does get along well with everyone."

"Send him along," came the reply, "we need him desperately. We now have 317 leaders in our freshman class, and we do need a follower."

— HAROLD HELFER



"How come you're selling your house, Fred?"



Give him the world's largest-selling shaver—



The New Norelco Speedshaver at Squaw Valley

You stroke off whiskers with rotary blades...no pinch, no irritation!

No wonder **Norelco**® Speedshaver is the world's largest seller!



1. New Norelco Speedshaver with Flip-Top Cleaning. Head opens at touch of button to empty whiskers.



2. New Norelco Sportsman for outdoorsmen, motorists. Runs on flashlight batteries, car lighter. \$21.95.

#### 4 Wonderful Ways to Give Norelco for Christmas


3. New Lady Norelco... for particular women. In Misty Rose, ultimate in feminine daintiness. ac/dc \$24.95.




4. The New Coquette. Pink, pretty glamour razor for "powderpuff" feminine grooming. ac/dc \$17.50.



RIGHT now smart men are leaving this page open in a conspicuous place. Because here's the new Norelco Speedshaver that's way out in front of all the others.

What's the secret? Other shavers have clipping action. They stop and go.  Back and forth. Clippers often pinch.

Norelco has rotary blades.  They go round and round. They really shave with continuous action. Self-sharpening blades stay razor sharp. No pinch. No irritation.

Norelco needs no hand setting...Exclusive skin smoother adjusts automatically to shave any beard, light or heavy.

Note to givers: This handsome jet-gray and white Norelco Speedshaver is the world's largest seller. You can't go wrong. Complete with travel case. ac/dc \$24.95.

See Norelco on "Bronco" (ABC-TV)

Norelco is known as PhiloShave in Canada and throughout the rest of the free world. NORTH AMERICAN PHILIPS COMPANY, Inc., 100 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Other products: Radios, Radio-Phonographs, Tape-Recorders, Dictating Machines, Medical X-ray Equipment, Electronic Tubes and Devices.



Are you smoking more now  
but enjoying it less?...

**CHANGE TO CAMELS—A REAL CIGARETTE**



R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

**The best tobacco  
makes the best smoke.**

Start to *really* enjoy smoking again. Enjoy *real* satisfaction from each cigarette—*every* time you light up. The Camel blend of costly Turkish and domestic tobaccos has never been equalled for rich taste...for easy-going mildness...for real enjoyment with each and every puff. Isn't that what you want from *your* cigarette? Of course it is! Change to Camels!

Have a real cigarette—have a **CAMEL**